

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1878.

No. 329, New Series.

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LITERATURE.

MR. SENIOR'S JOURNALS.

Conversations with M. Thiers, M. Guizot and other Distinguished Persons during the Second Empire. By the late Nassau William Senior. (Hurst & Blackett.)

MR. NASSAU SENIOR'S journals are a revival and improvement on the old collections which used to go under the name of *Ana*. It is a sub-species of Memoirs in which the biographical element is nearly suppressed and opinions and conversations of famous persons form the bulk of the record. But Mr. Senior adopted a much more severe and dignified method than the compilers of the old books of Table-Talk. His interlocutors were mostly men eminent in politics or literature, and it is with grave and well-weighed judgments on these topics that he is almost exclusively concerned. Wit and humour or mere brilliant talk unconnected with serious subjects he neglects, or, rather, he carefully avoids. Still less does he deal in gossip personal or spiteful. His object was not to amuse but to instruct, though the reader who does not find the best form of amusement in these carefully-selected conversations of distinguished men is not to be envied. His plan is simply to put on record the political opinions of a number of prominent Frenchmen during the second Empire. It is an obvious criticism on this plan that such a record was hardly wanted—that most of the famous persons who discourse before us in these pages say nothing in them which they had not said elsewhere in books, pamphlets, or in public speech. Few will find their pleasure in reading these volumes diminished by this remark. It is always agreeable to see prominent actors on the world's stage pass from the grand air and ceremony of official life to the easier manners of the drawing-room or the library. We may even admit that the opinions themselves are often better expressed in the familiar terseness of conversation than in the more elaborate formalities destined solely for the public ear; and many will derive a livelier conception of the views and policy of Thiers, Guizot, and Montalembert from these pages than they have yet acquired from the more deliberate and cautious utterances of these eminent men.

The precise value of these conversations as a contribution to contemporary history is not easy to decide on offhand. The French pride themselves justly on their skill in conversation, and these volumes contain long reports of the conversation of the most brilliant Frenchmen of the age. The accuracy

of the reports is insured, not only by Mr. Senior's complete impartiality, but by his wise precaution of submitting them to the persons concerned, who added or corrected at their pleasure. It is not inexact to say that these volumes contribute a small posthumous supplement to the published works of many eminent French writers and statesmen. We might expect that they would excite much more curiosity in Paris than in London. On the other hand, they are exposed to a drawback which may injure them in the immediate present, through no fault of their own. They deal with a past too recent to have acquired the grace and novelty of the really old; and have much of that quaint and faded air which belongs to things out of fashion as distinguished from things ancient. It is not probable that the Second Empire will ever become an attractive portion of history to any posterity however remote, but it is quite possible that that carnival of jobbers and adventurers may become somewhat less repulsive to our descendants than it is to us. Time and distance rarely fail to produce a strangely mellowing influence on the past; and our grandchildren, who only know of Napoleon III. and his *entourage* from books, may perhaps find a charm and interest in these volumes which we miss.

On the other hand, they can never become a really valuable source of serious history. They contain no documentary evidence as to fact, no statements of responsible men in office engaged in the management of affairs and capable, therefore, of throwing light on events through intimate personal knowledge. They are concerned as much with the future as the past, and abound in predictions as to the stability of the Second Empire, and still oftener expressions of disgust and anger at its continuance. The only exceptions to this general character of the book are Mr. Senior's conversation with King Leopold, and one or two occasions when he drew M. Thiers into a defence of his Egyptian policy in 1840. Of the latter we may truly say: *valeat quantum*. But inexact and probably mendacious as Thiers' apology for his conduct is on that occasion, one would have been glad to have more such references to public events by speakers who were actually engaged in them. One is struck by the limited range of Mr. Senior's sympathies, or at least of his acquaintances in Paris. He confined himself, with few exceptions, to the society of the defeated and exasperated Orleanists, a clique as narrow, exclusive, and far more prejudiced than the most stilted English Whigs. He no doubt lived in the "best set," regarded from the vulgar point of view of so-called "Society," which was probably about the worst a sociologist could have chosen to frequent. He never seems to have made an effort to obtain an insight into the Imperial Government from the inside—to have accepted it as a phenomenon which required to be explained and accounted for, and which had certainly something to say for itself, and a *raison d'être*, otherwise it would not have lasted nineteen years. To do this would have been a service for which all would have been ready to give him thanks. The success of the Empire is probably the one thing about it which

will interest future historians and publicists; but to throw light on such a problem Mr. Senior needed to penetrate into far deeper strata of French society than he ever seems to have attempted. Very shrewdly did Thiers say to him: "You must not think the manner in which you hear the war [the Crimean] spoken of represents the real feelings and opinions of France. You live among the enemies of Louis Napoleon. Everyone who lives in good company does so." One might have expected a really serious enquirer, as Mr. Senior was, would have been stung by such an allusion, and would have promptly reflected that the "good company" which it behoved him to frequent was not the feeble academic *coterie* he mostly saw, but some of those broad populations which had just given eight millions of votes for the Imperial Régime. He never sought out or profited by the acquaintance of perhaps the most lively, genial, and typical class in the country—the incomparable Parisian *ouvriers*. The farthest he ever went in that direction was a short conversation with M. Pierre Laffitte, the director of the Positivists, but he hardly seems to have appreciated that original and charming *causeur*. In short, Mr. Senior, a doctrinaire himself, herded chiefly with doctrinaires, as was only natural; but the fact diminishes the value of these volumes as a broad and complete picture of French opinion during the Second Empire.

Incomparably the most striking figure in the long gallery into which Mr. Senior introduces us is that of the extraordinary little man who only a year ago, in extreme old age, after a career extending over half a century of unexampled energy, was still a centre of observation and political force—the mercurial, versatile, indomitable Thiers. The other interlocutors in these dialogues, with rare exceptions, pale beside him, with his perennial vivacity, passion, and vigour. Mr. Senior knew him so intimately as to assist at his toilet, and remarked on the singular carefulness with which he shaved, going over again and again apparently clean-shaven places. This familiarity has enabled Mr. Senior to do more justice to Thiers' conversation than to any of the other eminent men with whom he came in contact: for he does not appear to have had much of the rare Boswellian faculty of giving life and dramatic point to recorded conversation. But Thiers really seems to shriek with his piping voice, and gesticulate in our presence. Extracts such as can be given here will afford but a poor notion of the Protean petulance and animation of the *petit bourgeois*. The following sally on Lord Palmerston will interest English readers, and is of quotable length:—

"Thiers.—I like Lord Palmerston as a companion. Our social relations have always been agreeable; and it is not absolutely impossible that we may have again to discuss together public business. I do not wish, therefore, to be generally quoted as disapproving his public character; but I cannot but think that he will be a most dangerous member of any cabinet, whatever be its colour. With all his good temper, his frankness, and his cleverness, he is essentially ill-conditioned, morally as well as intellectually. He is vain, he is vindictive, he is rash, he is inconsiderate: such are his moral defects. He is short-sighted, he is

narrow-minded; he sees only the details of a matter, not its broad outline; he is always aiming at petty successes and partial triumphs instead of the large objects which are pursued by real statesmen: these are his intellectual defects. The results of these combined deficiencies in temper and in mind are that he fights for small matters, irritates by teasing objections, runs enormous dangers to obtain trifling triumphs, creates great and permanent mischief to obtain the appearance of a slight immediate superiority, sacrifices the substance to the form, hazards the game in order to gain a single trick, and wounds those with whom he is negotiating even when he yields to them. His presence in any cabinet, whatever be his portfolio, will prevent any cordial union between the Continental Powers and England. Milnes says cleverly that there is a mythological Palmerston as well as a real one; and the attributes of the mythological hero are as much exaggerations of those of the mortal as those of the Solomon of the *Arabian Nights* exceed those of the Solomon of Scripture. Now, it is the mythological Palmerston that is believed in on the Continent. Austria is convinced that his emissaries swarm over Europe, that his whole soul is employed in machinations to drive them out of Italy, and establish a Constituent Assembly at Vienna. The King of Naples fancies Palmerston passes sleepless nights devising his ruin. Even Nicholas exempts him from his general proud indifference, and condescends to hate and even to fear him. If you have to fight on Blackheath for the existence of London, you will owe it to Palmerston; and if he is then in the Cabinet, you will have to fight single-handed" (vol. i., p. 120).

Thiers' cynical contempt for the prosperity of any nation but France is unblushingly revealed in the conversations. He proclaimed it "the duty of every French Government to put down every Spanish constitution," on the ground that a free Spain would naturally be a rival or enemy of France instead of an ally. For the same reason he detested Italian freedom.

"It was not for the sake of the Roman people, it was not for the sake of the Pope, it was not for the sake of Catholicism that we went to Rome. It was for the sake of France. . . . Rather than see the Austrian eagle on the flagstaff that rises above the Tiber, I would destroy a hundred constitutions and a hundred religions."

But although Thiers has such a passion for French domination, he had scarcely an exalted idea of his countrymen, or at least he expressed himself in singular terms to convey esteem. He calls France "*la nation diabolique*," and continues:—

"You know the story of the fiend that tore his master to pieces as soon as he ceased to find him employment. Such a fiend is France. Do you suppose that the most unquiet, the most restless, the most vain, the most ambitious, the most daring, the most unscrupulous people that the world had ever feared and wondered at will be satisfied to stand like a Russian sentinel with shouldered arms in silence and darkness, forbidden to move or to speak, or to hear, or even to see? And this after having enjoyed three hundred years of excitement?"

And a little further on he adds:—

"The French public does not care whether it travels at the rate of five miles an hour or thirty, whether its ports are empty or full, whether Rouen and Lyons are prosperous or starving. Vanity, envy, and ambition are our real passions."

This was uttered by M. Thiers when he had passed his grand climacteric by some four or five years. One would be inclined to set it down to a desire to astonish by paradoxical talk had we not evidence that he was not

only ready when in power to assist the diabolical nation in gratifying its evil passions, but also that he had elaborated a scheme of political ethics in harmony with them, and that he really thought that a nation immediately began to decay in science, literature, and art as soon as it ceased to be a nuisance to its neighbours. After citing the example of Spain—which having "lost her political greatness, every other greatness fell with it"—and of Venice—"she produced no Titians after she ceased to rule the Adriatic"—he says:—

"When France is no longer feared, she will no longer be admired. When Paris is no longer *la ville diabolique*, from which eruptions containing a great deal that is good, but perhaps more that is bad, flow over Europe, M^{me}. Barenne will no longer be able to make Mrs. Senior and M^{me}. Thiers pay for a cap three times what it is worth."

When Thiers, eighteen years after the date of this conversation, bombarded Paris with the ferocity of a Souwaroff his complacency in the character of the *ville diabolique* had, no doubt, diminished. A deputation from Paris begged him to suspend hostilities, and he replied in his Provençal accent: "*Nous vous enverrons des abus [obus].*"

The English alliance with Louis Napoleon naturally furnishes a frequent topic in these conversations; and it is one which brings out the larger grasp of Thiers' mind, and shows how superior he was to the other partisans of Louis Philippe. When Cousin, the Duc de Broglie, and the rest, were beside themselves with anger at the English alliance, so useful to the emperor, Thiers forgets his personal grievances in view of what he considers a right national policy, though carried out by a ruler whom he abhorred. Of the alliance he said he trusted it would last for ever.

"The sincerity of my affection for the English alliance ought not to be doubted, for I have sacrificed to it the two great objects of my life—power and popularity. I have seen it destroyed by men whom with all their faults I admired and liked, by Louis Philippe and Lord Palmerston. I have seen it re-established by a man whom I hate and despise. My friends cannot read with temper the Napoleonism of the English press. Yet there is not one public man in France who has suffered from this tyranny so much as I have."

The reader will see that consistency of opinion was not a shining quality of Thiers. But this Voltaire of politics escapes from the rigidity of common rules. He was wayward, petulant, not over scrupulous at times, narrow, and even grossly ignorant, as in the case of free trade. But the star of real genius flamed in his forehead, and in reading these conversations it is impossible to forget the purer glory in which his versatile career closed, liberating his country from foreign occupation, and struggling with the warm zeal of youth amid the snows of old age for her menaced liberties.

After Thiers, who has the lion's share in these volumes, it is difficult to name a second or even a third personage who does not seem tame beside him. Guizot is as dull as his own works, which is saying a good deal. Cousin—of whom Auguste Comte wittily said that he could only have been honest by being a comic actor—is wordy and prosy as one might expect. At long interval after Thiers Montalembert

perhaps makes the best figure. Mr. Senior (vol. ii., p. 305) gives a real speech of his against the people of England on their foreign policy. Its Catholic bias deprives it of all political weight, but its vivacity and ardour are refreshing. It is far too long to quote, and extracts would destroy its oratorical force.

It would be easy, if space allowed, to make an anthology out of these volumes of bright remarks, characteristic anecdotes, and even trenchant criticisms now and then, though the element of personality is as a rule pleasantly absent. But sometimes it appears, as in the reflections of Montalembert and Lamartine on each other. At a dinner given by Louis Napoleon in 1850, as the guests were leaving the room, Montalembert said to Lady Douglas, to whom he had given his arm, "Look at the man who is behind us: c'est l'homme le plus malheureux et le plus misérable de la France." The man behind was Lamartine, and the remark was heard by everybody. But Lamartine had his revenge. In 1854, when Montalembert was prosecuted by Napoleon, Lamartine said to Mr. Senior:—"I have no sympathy whatever with him: he is false, he is malignant, he is bigoted, he is unscrupulous, he is unpatriotic: he cares about nothing but the domination of the Church and his own importance in this world and his salvation in the next." Omitting half a page of vituperation, we give the final sentence, "He is one of the most despicable men that I know."

It is difficult to avoid doubts as to the advantages offered by Mr. Senior's plan, and asking whether they are not balanced by equal drawbacks. As it is, Mr. Senior has given us a collection of stones without any mortar to unite them. The very unequal merit of these conversations, the contradictions into which the speakers fall with their own previous utterances, make us often wish that Mr. Senior had been less austere in adhering to his plan, and had strung these loose beads on a thread of his own reflections. On the other hand, many will like to have the *ipsissima verba* of the speakers without commentary, as Mr. Senior has given them, and their preference might be defended by good reasons. JAS. COTTER MORISON.

Notes on the Churches of Kent. By the late Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart. (Murray.)

THIS is the first portion published of a collection of notes on upwards of 5,000 churches, taken by Sir Stephen Glynne during nearly the whole of a life which was in great part devoted to the study of ecclesiology. The descriptions are brief, not to say dry. Like the botanist's account of a plant, they seem on the first reading to call up no distinct image, at least in the case of the unprofessional reader; but a careful perusal convinces the student that no point of any importance has been omitted, and that he has obtained as accurate a knowledge of a building as can be given in words.

The long period of time over which the notes are spread has caused a certain amount of confusion in the nomenclature. In the earlier notes the names of the styles introduced by Rickman—Early English, Deco-

rated, and Perpendicular—are used, together with the words curvilinear and rectilinear, as descriptive of window tracery; while from about 1844, Sir Stephen begins to employ the terms First, Middle, and Third Pointed, which were suggested by the Ecclesiological Society. In the later notes, however, the old-fashioned names reappear; and they took such firm root in the public mind that they will probably continue for some time longer, with the addition, suggested by Mr. Sharpe, of subdividing the Decorated style into Geometrical and Curvilinear.

The editor has made a commendable choice in publishing first the notes on the county of Kent, not only because it is the mother-county of Christianity in England, but also because it contains so many good specimens of all styles, from Norman to Perpendicular. Early English churches, perhaps, are the most numerous, and there are also many curious specimens of the transitional period, when both round and lancet arches were used in the same building. The exteriors, however, are mostly plain, especially in the older churches, and what ornamental work there is, is inside. This arises partly from the materials used, for the Kentish rag and Bethersden stone employed in the Weald are not susceptible of delicate carving, and the flints and chalk used further east still less so. The feature that strikes the ramblers through Kent as being most characteristic of the county is the square tower with an octagonal corner turret which one sees in so many towns and villages. These are generally embattled, and of the Perpendicular period. Some of the earlier towers, like that at Brabourne, which is partly Norman, are of disproportionate size compared with the rest of the church. In the note on this church there is no attempt to solve the mystery of the heart shrine, which has been supposed to contain the heart of John Baliol, father of the King of Scotland, and founder of Baliol College, after its presumed removal from Sweet Heart Abbey. A good engraving of this puzzle to ecclesiologists is, however, inserted. In the smaller churches the place of this square tower is often supplied by a wooden belfry, or a low tower of flints with a wooden spire. In some cases the tower is in an unusual place, as at Preston, where it forms a south porch. The clerestory is comparatively a rare feature, occurring in about twenty churches only, including the Norman church of St. Margaret-at-Cliff, which possesses one of the finest Norman doorways in the county, and the later churches of Hythe, Sevenoaks, and Penshurst. In the interiors it is not uncommon to find the arcading on the north and south sides of different character, and sometimes even the arches on the same side are of various sizes and shapes. Both sedilia and piscinae are frequent; of the former fine specimens are to be found, even in small churches. Those at Preston, near Faversham, are richly ornamented with diaper work and decorated canopies. Before their recent restoration they exhibited distinct traces of painting and gilding.

These stalls are rather later than the body of the church, but at Stone, near Dartford,

there is a series of the transitional period round the east end, which are coeval with the rest of the building. The columns are of black marble, supporting pointed cusped arches, the spandrels being filled with finely wrought foliage. Some authorities do not, however, consider these to be sedilia, but merely the arches of an arcade. In the chancel at Lenham there is a curious single sedile, with arms like a chair.

Though wooden porches are common enough, and wooden screens not rare, it seems that a roodloft is hardly to be found in the county. The fonts are usually plain. There are Norman specimens at Fordwich, Bromley, Darenth, and a few other places, and two handsome ones of later work at Shorne and Southfleet. These are nearly similar, and have sculptures of the Baptism and Resurrection, the Pope, St. Michael, and other subjects on their eight faces. A good many of the earlier brasses and monuments are also described.

Most of these notes have a special value as having been taken before the churches were restored. Though they present, in consequence, an account of many unsightly and worthless accessories, such as high pews, which everyone is glad to see removed, they also preserve a record of the exact state of much old work of a more valuable character, that has been replaced by a new imitation supposed to be more in keeping with the period of the building, or that has been so furnished up that it is almost impossible to say whether it is genuine or not. It is to be hoped that this will not be the only portion of the notes published, but that companion volumes for other counties will appear in due time. The only suggestion for improvement that occurs to the mind is that they should have as many illustrations as possible.

C. TRICE MARTIN.

Giraldi Cambrensis Opera. Volume VII.
Edited by J. F. Dimock, M.A. Rolls Series. (Longmans.)

ALTHOUGH the Rolls edition of the works of Giraldus Cambrensis has been advertised as being now complete, the important treatise *De instructione principum* has yet to appear. Nor is this the only defect which renders a supplement necessary. Each of the last three volumes, for which alone the late Mr. Dimock is responsible, is complete in itself, and a model of accuracy. To say as much of Mr. Brewer's share in the edition is not quite so easy. His prefaces, indeed, are as valuable as they are lively and interesting; but, apart from signs of haste and careless editing, the usefulness of his four volumes is greatly impaired by the absence of indexes. Considering that it was begun nearly twenty years ago, it is to be hoped that Mr. Brewer will lose no time in finishing his task in this essential particular.

The long delay in the issue of this so-called "last" volume has been caused by the illness and death of its lamented editor. The whole of it, however, is due to Mr. Dimock, except a part of the Preface; and this is from so competent a substitute as Mr. E. A. Freeman. The only works of Giraldus contained in it are the *Vita S. Remigii*, which was badly edited by Wharton

in his *Anglia Sacra*, and the hitherto unpublished *Vita S. Hugonis*. If both these Lincoln treatises, as Mr. Dimock calls them, yield decidedly in interest to most of the author's other writings, the reason is not far to seek; for, engrossed as Giraldus was with himself and St. David's, the history of Lincoln saints and bishops was beyond the range of his active sympathies. Thus what the editor says of his *Life of St. Hugh* is still more applicable to the earlier treatise. The *Life of St. Remigius*, in short, is so plainly written without his "heart or scholarly labour in it" that it is impossible to believe that it was at all spontaneous. Everything, on the contrary, goes to confirm the account of its origin suggested by Mr. Dimock, that it was written to order, as it were, during the stay of Giraldus at Lincoln in 1196-1199, with the view of supplying the want of a local saint by making one of Remigius, the first bishop and founder of the cathedral. But although this was doubtless its design, the work so far exceeds the promise of its title that it contains not only an account of Remigius himself, but of each of his successors down to and including St. Hugh, with other matter as much again in bulk and still more irrelevant. In spite, too, of its meagreness and lack of interest, as a history of the first seven bishops of Lincoln it is really of value, owing less, however, to Giraldus than to the source from which he chiefly drew his materials. What this source was appears from the remains of a similar series of Lives compiled some hundred and twenty years later by John of Schalby, and conveniently printed by Mr. Dimock in his Appendix. A comparison of Schalby's work with that of Giraldus proves that while, as between themselves, the two are quite independent, they are largely derived from the same early authorities; and wherever they agree, therefore, it may be safely assumed that Giraldus copied from the written Lincoln archives or registers, which undoubtedly form the basis of the later compilation. And as long as he keeps to these contemporary records his history, with due allowance for local partiality or prejudice, may fairly be trusted. With his subject proper, however—the Life of that Remigius who, as almoner of Fécamp, furnished a ship for the Norman invasion, who became in the following year Bishop of Dorchester, and who removed his see afterwards to Lincoln—the case is different; for Giraldus was writing here with a definite purpose. Accordingly, within the first paragraph his advocacy betrays itself. Nor is it only that he avoids all mention of his client's simoniacal bargain with the Conqueror for an English bishopric, to which even Schalby makes euphemistic allusion. More suspiciously still, he prominently asserts that Remigius was canonically elected to Dorchester by the clergy, which Mr. Dimock characterises as "all a fancy," and that he received consecration at the hands of Lanfranc, when his own after profession to that primate, given in the Appendix, proves that he was really consecrated by Archbishop Stigand, Lanfranc's schismatical predecessor. It is possible, of course, that both misstatements are due simply to ignor-

ance; but it looks very much as if they were deliberately put forward to hide two most awkward passages in the bishop's career. And, in point of fact, whatever its foundation, Mr. Dimock's criticism leaves little remaining of the whole structure raised in support of his sanctity. That Remigius, the builder of Lincoln Cathedral, was "a noble-hearted and bountiful prelate" no one would wish to deny; and the miracles with which he was credited after death are evidence at least of local popularity. The fact that he was never formally canonised, of course, proves nothing; but the silence of earlier and better authorities than Giraldus as to his holiness is significant, since, for all that is said in his favour, he was no more a saint than any one of his successors before Hugh of Burgundy.

To discuss here the brief accounts Giraldus gives of these successors is impossible, and the most that space allows is to direct attention to Mr. Dimock's able defence of the character of the second bishop, Robert Bloet. The last three chapters, however, must not be entirely passed over. Except incidentally in connexion with St. Hugh, these have nothing to do with Lincoln, but contain notices, or anecdotes, of the six most illustrious prelates, as Giraldus thought them, of his own times. Those he selects are Thomas Becket and Henry de Blois, Bartholomew of Exeter and Roger of Worcester, Baldwin of Canterbury and Hugh of Lincoln; and, although much that he has to say of them appears also in his other works, and much again is of doubtful authority, this section of the so-called *Life of St. Remigius* is, perhaps, the most generally interesting, as it is certainly the most characteristic. Of St. Thomas—the greatest figure of all—there is little that is absolutely new, but the author's *animus* against the king is remarkable. It comes out most strongly in the notice of Bartholomew of Exeter, whose declared belief that Henry directly commanded the primate's murder is made to rest on the actual confession of one of its perpetrators. In a note to one passage relating to Becket Mr. Dimock is for once decidedly at fault. His suggestion, repeated from Vol. V., that *visum* instead of *virum* is the true reading in the first of the verses quoted on page 52 is most unfortunate; for the lines obviously refer to the double miracle wrought on Ailward of Westoning, the curious particulars of which are minutely given in both the collections of the miracles of St. Thomas, lately edited for the Rolls Series by Canon Robertson.*

Like the preceding treatise, the *Vita S. Hugonis* is open to the imputation that it is "the work of a man who was doing a task." At the same time, as Mr. Freeman points out, what it thus loses in interest it gains in historical value, since, his own feelings not being deeply engaged, Giraldus seems to have written for once, as he too rarely did, without exaggeration or distortion; and, although compared with the better-known *Magna Vita*, his biography is in every way disappointing, it derives im-

portance, not only from the fact that his residence at Lincoln during the last few years of Hugh's episcopate gave him exceptional means of information, but as being itself the basis of the anonymous metrical *Life* written a few years later. That he might, had he been so inclined, have made much more of his subject cannot be doubted; but whether he really appreciated them or not, neither here nor in the *Life of St. Remigius* is there any stint of admiration for Hugh's conspicuous virtues. Among the few points in his character which receive special illustration are his fondness for animals, including, of course, the story of his famous pet swan; his zeal in rendering the last offices to the neglected dead; and his unswerving opposition to royal encroachments. Not the least noticeable of its class is the anecdote of his stopping to bury a corpse on his way to Westminster to do homage to Richard I., from the incidental reference it contains to the massacre of the Jews the day before. His relations with Richard himself are well brought out in the curious account of their interview at Roche d'Andeli in 1197; but the story is more fully told in the *Magna Vita*. It shows the king hardly to less advantage than the saint who bearded him. Of Hugh's great work in rebuilding the choir at Lincoln Giraldus had something to say in the *Life of St. Remigius*, the word he there uses for choir being *capitulum*. Wharton, however, in his edition contrived to misread this as *capitulum*, thus making out, of course, that Hugh rebuilt not the choir, but the chapter-house. As the style of the latter points to a more recent date, this supposed statement of Giraldus has long been a serious difficulty with architectural antiquarians. Mr. Dimock's restoration of the true reading makes everything plain; but a better instance of the mischievous effect of a single editorial blunder could hardly be found. It may be commended to the attention of those modern editors who, like Wharton, are content to do their proper work by deputy. The longer, yet too short, chapter in the distinct biography "De ecclesia Lincolnensi ab eodem [Hugone] miro lapideo tabulatu constructa," is interesting in itself and is made more so by Mr. Freeman's instructive comments. Altogether, in fact, Mr. Freeman's contribution to the volume is a worthy tribute to the memory of his deceased friend. No one, especially, has a keener eye for those chance expressions and incidental allusions in which lies so much of the value of every work of Giraldus. That the geographical accuracy of the description of the country of Hugh's birth gets its full share of appreciation from one who has made it part of the business of his life to correct popular notions as to the limits of Burgundy is only natural. On the other hand, Mr. Freeman makes a little too much of the fact that either Hugh or his biographer "had picked up enough Hebrew to know that John 'Dei gratia sonat;'" for, as the explanation is given by a good half-dozen of the Latin authors most widely read in the Middle Ages, ignorance of it would have been at least as remarkable. As to the miracles filling two of the three Distinctions into which the work is divided,

there is less said of them than might have been expected; but the narratives themselves, which Giraldus probably copied directly from the register kept at the tomb of the saint, present less variety of interest than most collections of the kind.

Of the pieces printed in the Appendix there is no room to speak. All of them relate to Lincoln, but some have very little to do with Giraldus, illustrating rather Schalby's *Lives of the bishops*, which are brought down to 1324. A noteworthy example of the interest that can be extracted from a dry list of names is afforded by Mr. Freeman's remarks on a twelfth-century Lincoln obituary. Why Hakon, however, is treated in one place as a Danish and in another as an English name, and how "Aeliz uxor Normanni" is the case of an Englishman with a Norman wife, it is not easy to see. Lastly, although Mr. Freeman disclaims all knowledge of manuscripts, he might at least have informed us where Schalby's *Lives* are to be found.

GEO. F. WARNER.

Davos-Platz: a new Alpine Resort for Sick and Sound in Summer and Winter. By One who Knows it Well. (Stanford.)

WE judge from various characteristics of tone and matter that the compiler of these pages is a woman. Her description of herself in her five-worded pseudonym is fully justified. Only a person who has lived for a long period in a particular district, and has observed it under all changes of season, with an open eye, quick ear, and ready tongue, could have put together more than two hundred pages so full of useful and helpful matter. The book contains, in a series of chapters, practical hints for invalids and tourists; lively sketches of the *Landchaft* of Davos and its neighbourhood under its winter and summer aspects; a summary of the shorter and longer walks and excursions; descriptions of the flora and animal life of the valley; a very awkward and disorderly attempt to construct a history of Davos; and an agreeable set of pictures of some of the existing local customs. The main faults of the book lie in its prattling wordiness, and in its almost Chauvinist glorification of the "English colony"—a *coterie* only some two years old. Indeed, the tone of the authoress on this latter topic goes far to justify the most satirical things which are said by the Germans and Swiss concerning English tourists. She occasionally writes as if the English had a right to possess the earth which belongs to no other people; while Meyer can find no more attractive recommendation for a particular district of Switzerland than the statement that it has not yet been *verengländert*. Although the book is evidently a compilation, in no single place does the authoress acknowledge the sources from which she has so freely helped herself. It seems as if she regarded Swiss literature, as well as the Swiss land, as incontestably subject to English annexation. She sometimes adopts a deliberate translation of the conscientious work of a native scholar and enquirer, and inserts it into her pages with all the show of an original observation. Hans Müller, the

* On page 104 Mr. Dimock strangely failed to see a certain emendation. "Mare *absque* mare trans-fretavit," about which he makes such a difficulty, should, of course, be "*absque mora*."

author of *Davos in geschichtlicher, kultur-historischer und landschaftlicher Beziehung* (Basel, 1875), has a special right to complain against this uncivil theft of literary property. She has not merely appropriated his incidental illustrations, which could hardly occur to two persons, but even his very words. We shall pillory one specimen, taken from the opening of a new chapter in each book.

Hans Müller, p. 65, *Culturgeschichtliches*.

The authoress of *Davos*, p. 187, "Present Local Life."

"Eine Appenzeller Sage erzählt, dass einst der liebe Herrgott mit einem grossen Sacke über Land gieng. In dem Sacke aber war ein Loch, und durch dasselbe fielen bald grössere, bald kleinere Häuser, bald Sennenhütchen, bald Ställe und Scheunen: so kam es, dass in dem Lande die Wohnungen alle so zerstreut und getrennt liegen. Die Sage passt nicht nur auf das Appenzellerland, &c., &c."

"An Appenzell legend relates that God once passed across the country, bearing a great bag in His hand, through a hole in which the contents ran out. Thus it came to pass that here fell a dwelling-house, there a cot, here a hay-barn, there a cow-house; and so the buildings were strewn all about, quite irregularly, and often far apart. This description applies, &c., &c."

One disagreeable fault of the book, more open to detection than its piratical encroachments upon the literary property of others, is indeed common to the whole family of local guide-books. In her zeal for Davos she attacks all competitors, including the far grander Upper Engadine, with a show of dislike which almost attains to fanaticism; while with a favouritism peculiarly feminine she permits herself to tout for one particular hotel, and that by no means, as we think, the most attractive of the many fine establishments at Davos-Platz and Davos-Dörfl. The particular hotel, on account of its almost exclusively English occupation, has been wickedly satirised as the "Philister-hof." There is so much bright commonsense in the practical and chatty directions of the writer on every-day matters that it is a pity she should have ventured into the evidently hitherto unknown region of Graubünden history. She is very uncertain in her nomenclature, both topographical and historical. We find the old Rhaetian capital named "Chur" in some places, "Coire" in others; a "Charlemagne" is succeeded by a "Carl." The name of "St. Wolfgang" is confidently derived from the passage of wolves across the Davoser Kulm. The Gotteshausbund is poorly rendered as the "League of the Sacred House;" two centuries ago Bishop Burnet called it the "League of the House of God." We read of "the overweening influence of Boromeo" (*sic*), who is afterwards described as "the wily Cardinal." Indeed, we cannot comprehend the fifty-six pages which the authoress has devoted to the history of Davos. At first we thought that she was following chronological order, but when we found that she was leaping backwards and forwards among the centuries, we gave up all further attempt of keeping at her side, only marvelling at the sanguine words with which the authoress ends her confused story: "We would fain hope that the narrative,

though necessarily condensed, has presented a tolerably luminous view of a period extending considerably over two thousand years." As a mild domestic handbook for Davos, her book is pleasant and useful; as an ambitious Davoser Encyclopaedia, it is absurd.

T. HANCOCK.

Duchetiana: or, Historical and Genealogical Memoirs of the Family of Duket, from the Norman Conquest, &c. By Sir G. F. Duckett, Bart. (J. Russell Smith & James Bain.)

SIR GEORGE DUCKETT has collected all the notices he can find of the name of Duckett in its various orthography, and has published them in a huge quarto volume of 430 pages, under the title of *Duchetiana*. The late Mr. Anthony Carlisle attempted, some fifty years ago, a collection of the same kind for the name of Carlisle, and was laughed at by Sir Harris Nicholas for the absurdity of supposing that similarity of name was any proof of identity of origin. Sir George, however, has not been deterred by any fear of ridicule from repeating this blunder in an aggravated form, for he gravely asserts it as a fact "of which there can scarcely be a doubt," that the English families of "Duket derive clearly from the Seigneurs de Duchet in the ancient Duchy of Burgundy." The sole ground for this assertion is that he assumes that the Dukets "took part in the Norman Conquest, or became seated in England in consequence of that event;" and that he has discovered in the foundation charter of a Cistercian monastery in the diocese of Sens, in 1120, the names of Landry de Ducheto and Geoffrey (*not*, by the way, Godfrey, as he mistranslates Gaufridus). This assumption is the more surprising, because his own pages supply the proof that Duket was a personal and not a territorial name, and that it was in familiar use in England at this very date as a diminutive. This appears from the Chronicles of St. Alban's Abbey, where it is related among the miracles wrought by the relic of the protomartyr, that a certain Herbert Duket, who was an enemy to the Abbey, and a man of tall and elegant figure, was standing one day before the high altar, when he was miraculously transformed to the size of a pigmy and the proportions of an ape, *ita quod nomini ejus hoc cognomentum Duket per contrarium adjiceretur*. Whatever may be the precise meaning of this passage, the name has undoubtedly been written Duket or Duckett ever since, and if all the Ducketts in England really sprang from a common ancestor, it would be more reasonable to find him at St. Albans than in Burgundy. There is, however, no further record of Herbert, except that, on repenting his sins and promising to make amends to God and the martyr, he was restored to his original shape and height.

Whatever was the origin of the Dukets, the name constantly occurs in early records; but there were Dukets in all parts of England and in every condition of life, so that it is idle to suppose that they were related to each other. Richard Duket, of Lincolnshire, a justice itinerant in the reign of Henry III., was possibly the ancestor of the Dukets of

Westmoreland and Wiltshire, with whom *Duchetiana* is chiefly concerned. His son and heir, Hugh, took part in Montfort's rebellion, and had to redeem his estates under the *dictum* of Kenilworth. To borrow the money for this fine he had recourse to the Jews, and the bond which he gave for the loan of 40*l.* has been preserved among the muniments of Westminster Abbey. Such obligations are known by record lawyers as *Starrs*, from the Hebrew word *Chetar*, and were often written in Hebrew. Duket's bond is in Latin, and is dated on Tuesday in Easter week, 1275. He binds himself to pay interest every week at the rate of twopence in the pound, which amounts to 43*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per annum; and he pledges for the payment all his lands, rents, and chattels, present and future, wherever they might be. This curious illustration of the usurious interest exacted by the Jews from mediaeval landowners is one of "the needles" which repays a hunt through a "bottle of hay" like the *Duchetiana*, and is worth printing *in extenso*.

"Sciant universi, quod ego Hugo Duket miles de comitatu Lincolnie debeo Benjaminio de Londonia Judeo Lincolniae quadringenta libras sterlingorum reddendas a die Pasche in unum mensem, anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici tercio, et nisi tunc reddam, dabo ei qualibet septimana post terminum elapsam, quantum pertinet ad libram, ij denarios de lucro, quamdiu dictum per gratum suum tenuero. Et ad hoc invadio ei omnes terras meas redditus et catalla mea habita et habenda, ubicunque fuerint. Et hoc tenendum pro me et heredibus meis affidavi, et sigillo meo confirmavi. Actum die Martis in Septimana Pasche hoc anno regni Regis predicti tercio [1275]."

The proved pedigree of the Ducketts begins with John Duket, who acquired the manor of Grayrigg, in Westmoreland, in the reign of Richard II., through his wife, Margaret de Windsor. She was one of the three sisters and co-heirs of William Lord Windsor, Viceroy of Ireland, and the husband of Alice Perers, the "lady of the sun," who played so conspicuous a part at Court in the declining age of King Edward III. Lord Windsor died in 1384, and is misdescribed in all the Peerages as the younger brother of Sir Miles Windsor, of Stanwell, in Middlesex, the ancestor of the Earls of Plymouth. He was, in reality, the head of a distinct branch of the Windsors, which sprang from Alexander de Windsor, who married, in the reign of Henry II., the daughter of William de Lancaster, Baron of Kendal, and received with his wife in frank marriage the manor of Grayrigg. Dr. Burn, the historian of Cumberland and Westmoreland, was the only writer who had hitherto recognised the true descent of Lord Windsor, and identified him with the heir of Grayrigg; but his proofs and details are imperfect, and in matters genealogical, "he only discovers who proves." Sir George Duckett, therefore, may fairly claim the largest share in the honour of the discovery, for he has worked out in detail the genealogy of the lords of Grayrigg, and more than 100 pages of the *Duchetiana* are taken up with the proofs of the pedigree of Windsor. If his critical powers had been equal to his industry this would have been an important

contribution to baronial genealogy, for the Windsors are one of the most interesting families in the early baronage, and Dugdale's account of them is lamentably meagre and inaccurate. Their ancestor, Walter Fitz-Other, was one of the greater Barons of Domesday, and held the office of hereditary Constable of Windsor Castle and Forest. His barony consisted of twenty knights' fees, and suffered partition in the reign of Richard I. between two cousins, the elder of whom continued the line at Stanwell, and was the ancestor of the Earls of Plymouth. Alexander of Grayrigg was a cadet, and branched off from the main line two generations before the partition, for he was evidently the nephew of Gerald of Pembroke, the ancestor of the Geraldines, who took so prominent a part in the conquest of Ireland. The Welsh Castle of Manorbier formed part of the inheritance of the Lords of Grayrigg, and was settled by Lord Windsor on his nephew by deed of gift in 1378. This nephew, by the way, must have been the son of a half-brother, for if the pedigree in the *Duchetiana* is correct, and Lord Windsor had a brother John, who died before him, leaving sons, it is clear that his sisters would not have been his co-heirs at law, as we know they were.

Grayrigg was apportioned to Margaret Duckett on the partition of Lord Windsor's estates in 1385, and remained with her posterity for twelve generations; but the male line became extinct in 1695, when the manor was sold to the Lowthers.

In the meanwhile a younger branch of the family had established themselves in Wiltshire, for Sir Lionel Duckett, who was a nephew of the Squire of Grayrigg, and claimed relationship with Queen Catherine Parr, made his fortune in London as a mercer, and was Lord Mayor in 1572. He purchased the hundred of Calne, in Wiltshire, which already carried with it a seat in Parliament for the borough, and Stephen Duckett, who eventually succeeded to his uncle's estates, was elected M.P. for Calne in 1585. His descendants were returned to Parliament without intermission from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to that of George III., when Thomas Duckett sold the manor of Calne in 1765 to Lord Shelburn, the ancestor of the Marquess of Lansdown. All that the burgesses expected from their representative in 1754 was a buckfeast every year, and ten guineas for wine to drink his health. But although the Ducketts enjoyed for nearly two hundred years a safe seat in Parliament and a considerable estate, they were so unequal to their opportunities that they never achieved a title of honour or a place of profit beyond a Commissionership of Excise. Their chief title to be remembered in history is that George Duckett (M.P. 1707-27) is ridiculed in the *Dunciad*.

The male line of the Wiltshire Ducketts did not long survive the sale of the borough, for the vendor's brother, William Duckett, was the last of his race when he died in 1780. What remained of the family estates eventually descended to his sister's daughter Grace, the second wife of George Jackson, the Judge Advocate of the Fleet, who was created a baronet in 1791, and assumed the name of

Duckett by royal licence in 1797. He had been Secretary to the Navy Board, under the Earl of Sandwich, and retired from office with his patron in 1779, when their conduct at the trials of Admiral Keppel and Palliser was condemned by a resolution of the House of Lords. Sir George Jackson, afterwards Duckett, had no ancestral honours of his own to boast of, for his father's pretensions to be related to the Baronets of Hickleton have often been exposed, and his mother was the sister of Dr. Joshua Ward, the quack, and of John Ward, of Hackney, who is pilloried by Pope in a well-known couplet with the infamous Charteris, Peter Walter the usurer, and the devil. It may be doubted therefore, whether he would appreciate the genealogical enthusiasm of his grandson, and the fierce light of publicity thrown on his antecedents. The readers, however, of the *Duchetiana* will never be a formidable body, for it will be found a tough morsel by the most robust genealogical digestion. The value of the book consists in the mass of multifarious details which are now printed for the first time, but they are arranged in so puzzling a fashion that they are unintelligible to a general reader. The text is illustrated by voluminous notes in double columns, which are usually a dozen pages distant from the text they belong to. Notes, additions and corrections, supplements and appendices, follow each other in bewildering confusion, and the value of a copious index is impaired by a double pagination through an appendix of 130 pages. The redeeming features of the book are the industry and good faith displayed in transcribing the evidences, which constantly enable an intelligent reader to correct the author's conclusions.

EDMOND CHESTER WATERS.

POPULAR ITALIAN POETRY.

Storia della Poesia Popolare Italiana. Di E. Rubieri. (Firenze.)
La Poesia Popolare Italiana. Studj di A. D'Ancona. (Livorno.)

It was well that, while Italy was still only a geographical expression, care had been already taken to collect and preserve such scraps of popular literature—songs, proverbs, and folklore—as might serve to illustrate the customs, character, and idiom of the provinces now reorganised under one Government. Increased facilities of communication, the movements of troops, and the advance of education, efface surely, though slowly, local peculiarities of thought and speech. Italians will sing as they have always sung, but their songs will no longer represent as sharply as heretofore the genius, traditions, and dialects of the singers. A battalion of Bersaglieri quartered in Palermo will soon make their own some of the racy Sicilian proverbs, and in the rustic singing-matches will pit their famous ballad "Donna Lombarda" against the "Casu di Sciacca" or "the Lamentable History of the Baroness of Carini;" while these in turn will be exchanged for Tuscan *rispetti* and Venetian quatrains by Sicilian soldiers in northern garrisons.

In 1829 O. Wolff published at Leipzig the

popular songs collected in Italy by his countryman, W. Müller. In 1841-2 appeared Tommaseo's famous collection; and the work was carried on, with especial zeal in Sicily by Vigo and Pitri, until, in 1870, Profs. D'Ancona and Comparetti issued the first part of their *Songs and Stories of the Italian People*, a work which continues to gather in a rich harvest from districts unvisited before, while the scholarship of the editors affords an ample guarantee that the results achieved by the several collectors shall be presented with uniformity and exactness. And now that few, if any, provinces have been left unexplored, Prof. D'Ancona himself and Signor Rubieri begin the critical examination of these really vast stores, to see with what sound inductions Italian history and philology can be enriched therefrom.

D'Ancona's work is an essay in twelve sections, from which we miss at the outset both table of contents and index. This is a serious loss, for the book is based on a wider range of authorities and shows a more scholarly self-restraint than that of Rubieri, who in his turn has copiously supplemented his knowledge of their printed literature with traits gathered directly from and among the country folk. The former too is distinctly wise in carrying his researches no further back than the middle of the thirteenth century, when the example of Frederick II. had given an impulse to the cultivation of vernacular poetry, and in avoiding the precarious analogies of the Saturnian songs of early Rome.

Two main points are established and abundantly illustrated by both writers. First, the substantial identity which underlies the almost numberless varieties of the popular songs of Italy. Supposing every one of the fifty-four groups of the Italian and Gallo-Italic dialects to be represented in a general collection of popular poetry, and its contents arranged under ethical headings, there would be found so many types, each with more or less variants, but, with the exception of a few Sicilian songs, none would appear entirely without imitations in other dialects. At the same time the specimens from each main division would preserve their characteristic forms, North Italy showing a preference for the simple quatrain with alternate rhymes, to which Tuscany and Central Italy add a *ripresa* or refrain of two or more lines, while the old Kingdom of the Two Sicilies rarely departs from the normal stanza of eight lines with two rhymes. Nor will moral characteristics be far to seek. A certain laconism of speech and sobriety of spirit stamp the productions of the North as plainly as strong feeling those of Tuscany, and a careless gaiety, emphasised or exaggerated in Sicily, the songs of Southern Italy.

Secondly, the mutual indebtedness of popular and literary poetry. Just as the village poets never scruple to adapt and adopt from their learned brethren fancies and rhymes which harmonise with their traditional modes of feeling, so too academic laureates, Poliziano and Lorenzo de' Medici among them, have often consciously imitated the *rispetti* they had heard in childhood among their native hills.

As I have hinted, while the student, with

the chief collections already in his hands, may still find new and valuable matter in D'Ancona's *Studj*, Rubieri's *Storia* will offer a pleasant approach to the whole subject of Italian popular poetry—a treasure-house in which anyone with the "animus deliciarum egens," a passion for dainty trifles, will find ever-fresh enjoyment.

C. DELAVAL COBHAM.

INDIAN GAZETTEERS.

A Descriptive and Historical Account of the Godavery District in the Presidency of Madras. By Henry Morris, formerly of the Madras Civil Service. (Trübner & Co.)

Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency. Vol. II. Gujarat: Surat and Broach. (Bombay: Government Central Press.)

Gazetteer of Mysore and Coorg. Mysore. Vols. I. and II. By Lewis Rice, Director of Public Instruction, Mysore and Coorg. (Bangalore: Government Press.)

THE three books placed at the head of this article represent part of the progress recently made in the publication of the Statistical Survey of India. That great work, which for more than a century had attracted the fitful attention of the Indian Government, was at last started upon a definite plan in 1871. The success of the undertaking was guaranteed by placing it under the supervision of Dr. W. W. Hunter, the accomplished author of the *Annals of Rural Bengal*, who received the official title of Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India. To him is due the general scheme of operations, by means of which alone uniformity of execution could be secured; and also the stimulus of unwearied editorial control. During the seven years that have elapsed since 1871 much has been accomplished. Dr. Hunter has himself issued the *Statistical Account of Bengal*, in twenty handsome volumes, and the Provincial Account of Assam is also finished. The North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Scinde, and the Central Provinces have been dealt with by their several local editors. From all quarters sufficient materials have now been collected to enable the editor-in-chief to set to work on the Imperial Gazetteer of India, which has from the first been contemplated as the final crown of the undertaking.

So far as regards the Madras Presidency, each several district has been assigned to a separate compiler. About half-a-dozen of these "District Manuals" have already appeared; and in substance, though not in name, the *Account of the Godavery District* by Mr. Morris constitutes an addition to the series. The Godavery district, better known to Anglo-Indians by its old name of Rajahmundry, occupies the delta of the Godavery River. It lies half way down the coast of the Bay of Bengal, and historically forms one of the five Northern Circars, ceded to the East India Company by the Nizam of the Deccan in 1766. The history of British administration in early days cannot be contemplated with satisfaction. This tract was remote from the seat of Government, and of little

commercial importance after the decay of the weaving trade. A deplorable attempt was made to introduce the Permanent Settlement from Bengal, and mushroom landlords were created broadcast in order to satisfy the demands of a mistaken theory of fiscal administration. It is on record that the prosperity of the district steadily declined during the early years of the present century. Without any diminution in area, the population decreased from 738,000 souls in 1821 to 533,000 in 1841. The price of agricultural produce fell, and land went out of cultivation. The recent history of the Godavery district supplies a very different tale. By the construction of an elaborate system of irrigation works the whole country has been turned into a smiling garden where the rice harvest never fails; and the land tax has been assessed on favourable terms with the actual cultivators of the soil. By these measures the revenue of the district has been approximately doubled within the past twenty-five years; and at the census of 1871 the total population (on an enlarged area) was found to be 1,592,939 souls. The system of irrigation works referred to above consists of an *anicut* or dam, thrown across the main stream of the Godavery river, from which canals are led over the plain of the delta both for irrigation and navigation. These works were designed and constructed by Sir Arthur Cotton, after the model of the old Hindu works for watering the delta of the Cauvery river in Tanjore district. Mr. Morris has devoted two chapters of his book to the subject of irrigation, which has a special interest at the present time. The general character of his method of treatment is well exemplified in this case. On the one hand, he puts all the facts before us with a superfluity of local knowledge. The engineer's reports of the undertaking at all its stages are quoted at length. The statistics are carefully carried down to the year 1853, and there we are left. We have a complete history of the work, but no summary of its results. From all that appears, the project may be the "gigantic swindle" which it has been called by its enemies. The truth is that the Godavery *anicut* is one of the many subjects that furnish constant acrimonious discussion to Indian controversialists. Mr. Morris's silence on the question of its financial success faithfully represents the negative verdict formed in the official world. It is universally admitted that the irrigation works on the Cauvery are remunerative. It is almost universally admitted that the Orissa Canals have proved a complete failure. The Godavery and Kistna works occupy an intermediate position between these two extremes, in their results as well as in geographical position. That they have brought water to many thousand acres and saved many lives from famine, cannot be gainsaid; but apparently no two authorities can agree upon the balance-sheet of pecuniary profit and loss. It may be that the expenditure has far exceeded the original estimates, and that the possible returns were greatly exaggerated; yet the instinct of the peasantry is not at fault, when they enshrine the name of Sir Arthur Cotton in their household songs.

The second volume of the *Bombay Gazet-*

teer takes us to a very different part of India. The two adjoining districts of Surat and Broach form part of the fertile plain of Gujarat that stretches along the western shore of the Gulf of Cambay. This plain is penetrated by the Tapti and the Narbada, the only two great rivers of India that flow towards the west; but their waters are comparatively useless for irrigation. Their channels, however, mark the course taken by the trade of Upper India at the time that Europeans first landed in the country, when the power of the Mogul was at its height. Surat city, situated near the mouth of the Tapti, was long the principal emporium in the East of sea-borne commerce. Portuguese and English merchants were established here in the beginning of the sixteenth century, more than a hundred years before the foundation of Bombay. Until the beginning of the nineteenth century Surat retained its pre-eminence as the chief maritime port of India. The population is estimated on good authority at half a million of souls. Ships of 1,000 tons burthen used to cross the bar, and sail up under the walls of the fort. Surat is still a populous city, with manufactures of cotton-cloth, silk brocades, and gold and silver lace; but her commercial prosperity has entirely passed away. She has given a trade name to the cotton of Bombay in the Liverpool market, but not a bale of cotton is now sent to England from her deserted wharves. Her business is limited to the coasting trade, and the average tonnage of the coasting vessels that entered the port in 1874-75 was only eighteen tons. Broach, near the mouth of the Narbada, has always been a town of secondary importance, but the adjoining country is unsurpassed in fertility. Besides the ordinary crops, it yields abundance both of wheat and cotton. The annual export of raw cotton is valued at considerably more than a million sterling. The whole of this tract has recently witnessed a great advance in material prosperity. It is traversed from north to south by a line of railway, connecting it directly with Bombay. Machinery for ginning cotton has been established everywhere. Two steam mills for spinning and weaving have been opened at Surat, and two for spinning only at Broach. Among other signs of progress, it may be mentioned that a Mahomedan capitalist has recently erected a steam paper-mill at Surat. The anonymous compiler of the volume before us, whom we believe to be Mr. Campbell, of the Bombay Civil Service, has done full justice to both the historical and the industrial interest of his subject. Bombay has lagged behind the other provinces of India in the publication of its *Gazetteer*, but the time spent in compiling this elaborate chronicle of past commercial greatness and these full statistics of modern agricultural wealth has not been thrown away.

The third work on our list completes in two bulky volumes the description of a compact native State whose history is closely interwoven with that of the British Empire in India. Until the rise of the Mahomedan usurper, Hyder Ali, in the middle of the eighteenth century, the name of the kingdom of Mysore was scarcely known. Under

Hyder Ali, and "his more ferocious son," Tipu Sultan, the territory of Mysore was turned into an armed camp, from whence issued the troops that ravaged the Carnatic from sea to sea, and more than once fought on equal terms against British generals. At last Tipu fell at the storming of Seringapatam, and the heir of the dispossessed Hindu dynasty was led forth from prison to occupy a throne. His incorrigible misgovernment demanded the intervention of the British in 1834, and the country has since continued under our administration. But the doctrine of annexation was not then in vogue. The administrative independence of Mysore has been carefully preserved; and when the adopted son of the late Rajah comes of age in 1880, it has been decided that "the government shall be entrusted to him, subject to such conditions as may be determined at that time." Mr. Rice's pages describe Mysore as a prosperous State, with an increasing population, a thriving agriculture, a growing trade with the neighbouring British districts, and large accumulations in the treasury derived from a regular surplus of income over expenditure. Unfortunately, in the very year of publication this pleasing picture has been entirely reversed. The terrible famine of 1877 was felt in Mysore with special severity. The foresight of the administration and the activity of private trade were alike unable to cope with the widespread distress. It is estimated that at least one-fourth of the inhabitants have been swept away. The survivors are plunged in poverty, and the exchequer will be burdened for years with the heavy load of debt incurred in relief operations. The history of Mysore retains its attraction, but the statistical information of two years ago has become entirely worthless. Mr. Rice has done his work so well that we look forward with interest to the publication of his promised *Gazetteer of Coorg*. The noble race of mountaineers who inhabit that remote region has always attracted attention. In their physical appearance, their love of liberty, and their traditional loyalty to the British crown, they stand superior to any other Indian tribe. The romantic history of their chiefs, the magnificence of the forest scenery, the wealth introduced by coffee cultivation, are all subjects with which Mr. Rice is well qualified to deal. He combines a comprehensive grasp of his entire subject with the faculty of lucid exposition, and also a careful attention to details.

JAS. S. COTTON.

NEW NOVELS.

Salvia Richmond. In Three Volumes. (Bentley.)

The Nabob. By Alphonse Daudet. Translated by E. Clavequin. In Three Volumes. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Brownie. By C. W. Bardsley. "Blue Bell Series." (Marcus Ward & Co.)

The Cossacks. By Count Leo Tolstoy. Translated from the Russian by Eugene Schuyler. (New York: Scribner.)

Salvia Richmond is by a new writer. It is a distressingly poor novel. It contains the germ of a plot which in good ground might

have bourgeoned out into a very fair story; and it is written in English which is excessively fluent and almost equally indiscreet. But it is a distressingly poor novel. *Salvia Richmond*, the heroine, is one of those depressing little creatures who keep a diary, and are explained to indignant readers by means of extracts from its pages. Her humour of English is alternately skittish and tempestuous, and between these moods one is gradually wrought from derision and incredulity to impatience and wrath. "Is it worth while climbing up to these heights at all?" she asks of her shadow-self. "Let their cliffs rather wrap themselves in folds of hail and showery cloud; warm in the valley, I can scorn the wild turmoil above me; I can pin myself up to the chin in a blanket, and I need then no confidant [in white linen, it is to be presumed?] to tell me how cozy and warm I feel. So, having vented my petulance, . . . let me resume common sense." She climbs the heights, of course, and her climbs are not unprofitable. The first brings her face to face with a dead man, the second with a living lover. By both of these there hangs a tale. *Salvia's* eloquence drenches the pair of them, and they are made immortal in tall talk. The lover is naturally enough a man of letters. He writes epistles of twenty or thirty pages apiece to his literary friends, in which he does for *Salvia* as much as *Salvia* in her journal does for him. The impression produced upon the reader by this misguided pair is akin to that produced on the Count Claudio (is it?) by the happiness of Benedick and Beatrice. He is assured that once married they would talk themselves mad in a month, and is anxious that the ceremony take place without delay. But fate runs counter to the scheme. The author of *Salvia Richmond* extemporises a fearful railway accident to break the ice between his hero and heroine; to introduce a little excitement he is fain to fall back on our old friend the anonymous letter, which shows, I think, a really pitiable poverty of imagination in him. The male turtle receives this letter, and at once goes mad. He writes off at once to *Salvia* :—

"You are beautiful," he says, "but you tread a man's heart in fragments, as if," &c., &c. "I know everything. I could not ask my aunt to receive you, and, therefore, we must meet no more. I know that you have despised me," &c., &c., &c. "I know that you have been laughing at me in your sleeve all this while. Yet I loved you for all that. Now you will laugh at me again, and louder. I heed not. Farewell."

And after this remarkable work (that reference to my aunt suggests, by the way, a certain pleasing habit of Mr. Mark Twain), he goes and engages him to Another. Everything is made right in the end, of course, and *Salvia* and Richard are allowed to marry. But not, I am afraid, before their common author has proved to everybody's satisfaction that his merits as an observer and creator of character are not extraordinary. There are other puppets than these two, but they are none of them any more than puppets; their demeanour is strictly conventional when it is not utterly impossible; and their dialect seems closely modelled on that of *Salvia* and her beloved. There is, it should

be added, a great deal in the book of what, it is opined, must pass for irony, and a great deal of what seems to be intended for psychology, together with much fine, very fine, writing and not a little innocent vulgarity. Happier instants here and there would almost lead one to hope that the anonym responsible for *Salvia Richmond* might possibly produce some better thing. But these are so brief and far between, and the book, when regarded as a whole, is so uncompromisingly bad, that the hope expires at once. Such a combination of hoydenism and intellect as *Salvia*, indeed, were enough to damn the best of novels. Could she by any possibility have been mixed up with the loves of Richard and Lucy Desborough, then *Richard Feverel* itself had been intolerable.

M. Alphonse Daudet is not, perhaps, a great novelist; but assuredly he is an intelligent man. Thrice in succession has he touched his public, and touched them home. In *Fromont Jeune* he gave them his masterpiece; a book of extreme cleverness, thoroughly well-written, replete with the scabrous interest that Frenchmen love, and miserable enough in ending to pass for a kind of morality. People read *Jack* in large numbers, because they had read *Fromont Jeune*; but *Jack* was longsome, was dull, was unnecessarily cruel, and perhaps M. Daudet's next book would have fared but ill had not M. Daudet been the intelligent man he is. With *Le Nabab* he achieved a splendid success. The book was admirably written, of course, and it contained, in the excellent Passajon, perhaps the best piece of work in character that M. Daudet has ever done. But it had other attractions than these; its personages were all familiar to the scandal-mongers of France. Paris had seen and known them all. Was not Dr. Jenkins at once identified? Did not everyone remember the originals of Jansoulet and Félicia Ruys? Had not he who stood for Mora been virtually ruler of France? Was not Cardailhac absurd enough to write letters to various prints in denial of his presentment? Everyone knew that De Géry was sketched in for the author himself, and that that gentleman had been attached to Morny's cabinet, and was a very mine of secret information. The novel, then, had readers by the thousand. M. Daudet touched at two sections of the public, and left his mark on either. M. Joyeuse and his daughters were for the virtuous; Mora, and Jenkins, and Monpavon were for those who liked cakes and ale. A happier, a more artful piece of eclecticism was never seen. *Le Nabab* is one of the books of the year. It deserves, I think, its success. I should hardly care to read it again; but if I had to take my choice of M. Daudet and his spirited attempts at Dickens and Balzac, and the pedantic filthiness and clumsy exquisiteness of M. Zola, I should not be long in coming to a decision. That it was wise, however, to take such a book as *Le Nabab* for translation into English I do not believe. Translations from the French are rarely necessary, and still more rarely are they profitable. Those who care to read M. Daudet at all are precisely those who will elect to read him in his own tongue. For those who do not it seems hardly

practical to make a translation. This, for the rest, is no easy matter. Alphonse Daudet writes a French of his own: complex, highly wrought, picked, ambitious, deliberate: and the translator who might adequately render his work would certainly have something better to do. Mr. Clavequin has done his best, but that best is not very good. In his hands *Le Nabab* becomes a sort of half-bred thing, neither French nor English, partaking of the worst qualities of either tongue and happy in the best of neither. With Gallicisms his pages abound as Vallombrosa with strown leaves, and he is seldom as able as might be wished in his choice of equivalents for Daudet's precious phrases. Such Englishmen and women, however, as cannot read *Le Nabab*, and would yet be glad to know something about it, will probably be grateful for *The Nabob* to Mr. Clavequin. It is a pity, by the way, that that gentleman did not leave Monpavon's announcement to the dying Mora as he found it. "It's all up with you, my poor Auguste," is hardly a sufficient rendering of the original phrase.

Brownie, the new volume of the pretty "Blue Bell Series," is a pleasant little book in its way. Many boys will love it, for there is a big tutor in it who does astonishing feats at wicket and in the water, and there are boys in it who behave themselves with much wit and a great deal of humour; and most girls will like it, also for the big tutor's sake, and with special reference to the passion with which he inspires the heroines. The novelette is briskly written, is not innocent of slang, is somewhat bedaubed with gush, and is withal quite bright and readable. Tom Singleton's "Poor Brownie!" seems to the present writer a really good dramatic utterance.

Count Leo Tolstoy is evidently a man of genius, for his *Cossacks* takes one straight into another world. It is more or less clumsily Englished by Mr. Eugene Schuyler, but even in its uncomely garb, and smelling, as it does, of the translator's lamp, it appeals to the artistic sense with the force and directness of good things. At first, and ere one has quite mastered the Cossack dialect, it is all so strange and far away that one can hardly grasp its intention. Afterwards, however, when one has listened for awhile to Lulashka and Uncle Eroshka and Marianka, its charm grows curiously pronounced. One returns to it again and again. It is scarce a story, for plot it has not got. A sentimental young Russian volunteers for the Caucasus, is quartered in a Cossack village, and falls in love with his landlord's daughter. There is no more than that in it of narrative, and yet the last page arrives most unwelcome. For as a psychological study, as a sketch of life and character and scenery, *The Cossacks* is of high excellence. Marianka and Olenin are each of them so completely apprehended and conveyed as to be quite actual; the drama of their love affects us as would that of a living man and woman. Of scarce less excellence are the figures of Lulashka, the betrothed of Marianka, and of Uncle Eroshka, the Cossack of the old school, who are painted in with such breadth and vigour as not infrequently recall the better manner of

Walter Scott. Mr. Schuyler says that Turgénieff once told him that he thought *The Cossacks* the best thing in Russian. Setting aside some half-dozen of his own works, it seems not at all impossible that the great novelist, who knows of course what he is talking about, is right.

W. E. HENLEY.

MISCELLANEOUS POETRY.

Antar and Zara, an Eastern Romance; Inisfail, and other Poems, Meditative and Lyrical; The Fall of Rora; The Search after Proserpine, and other Poems, Meditative and Lyrical. By Aubrey de Vere. (H. S. King and Co.) These two volumes "comprise, in a corrected form, the author's secular poetry previous to the *Legends of St. Patrick* (1872), together with many poems composed before that date, though not published. His religious poems will be collected later in a separate volume." Mr. de Vere is not now a candidate for a place of poetical honour; no living writer is more certainly in possession of his own place, which is high, though not the highest. Like one of his early masters, Wordsworth, he writes unequally, but in almost every department of poetry he has written something which possesses distinction. What is chiefly noteworthy about the present collected edition, is first, that in it *Inisfail* reappears in a revised and enlarged form; and, secondly, that the edition contains one new poem, important both by virtue of its beauty and its size, *Antar and Zara*. *Inisfail*, the author writes, "may be regarded as a national chronicle in a poetic form. Its aim is to embody the essence of a nation's history—a theme, I believe, original in poetry." A reader who is not Irish can see that this imaginative chronicle contains several poems of much beauty, but, perhaps for the precise reason that it is truthful, he finds it difficult to go along with it and to make it his own as a whole. *Antar and Zara* happens to have a special appropriateness to the present time. Its subject calls attention to the persecution of the Maronites and Melchites by the Turks in 1860—massacres in which about 12,000 victims of Turkish cruelty are said to have perished. The Melchites, now Christian, were of Arab origin, and thus Mr. de Vere's Eastern Romance, a poem of love, presents us with a peculiar type of love-poetry, Oriental, but lifted out of voluptuousness into Christian idealism. The form of the poem is singular; the narrative is made to disclose itself through groups of lyrics, imagined utterances of the hero and the heroine of the tale. Mr. de Vere's workmanship is of rare finish, and his style of a heightened purity. The following may serve as sample:—

"Seest thou, O Maid! some star by us unseen,
Buried from us in depths of starless space?
Know'st thou some joy of lesser joys the queen
That lights so sweet a mystery in thy face?
That face is as the face of them that bask
In some great Tidings, or the face of one
Who late hath set his hand upon some task
By God ordained, that shall for God be done.
That light is as the light of them who bent—
That shepherd choir—above the Babe new born:
Upward from Him thy day is ever sent,
A lifelong kindling of the Bethlehem morn."

Antar and Zara are united not only by devotion to one another, but by a common patriotism and religion. It is perhaps as so united that they are "the only true lovers." And certainly this ideal of human love presents a happy contrast to the animal ideal of the poetry of revived Paganism. Perhaps to make Mr. de Vere's ideal of a quite robust kind, more of human nature's daily food—plain and substantial—should enter into it.

The House of Ravensburg. By the Hon. Roden Noel. (Daldy, Isbister and Co.) The idea on which this dramatic poem is founded is that of

the inheritance of evil from father to son, and the final working out of the evil strain. Thus it presents the lives of two generations, and possesses unity only through a central conception, and through the transmitted tendency to evil, but not through either the action or the persons of the poem. Sigismund, the chief figure in the first half of the book, is described by the author as a kind of philosophical Tannhäuser, whose theory permits him to try to live at once for evil and for good. The purity and love of his English home are contrasted with his life of obscure and extravagant crime in Germany. After death his phantom watches with agony the inherited seeds of evil developing themselves in his beloved son. But in the end the Pope's rod buds for our Tannhäuser; his son is saved so as by fire; his grandchild sleeps in his cradle in the purity of baby sleep; the afflicted ghost fades into the light of morning, and a rosy ray tinges the tower in which sleeps the babe of better promise. Dealing with so deep and great a theme the poem can hardly be called a success, for the execution is not adequate to the idea; but it is certainly a poem which contains matter that is interesting and suggestive, and there will be found in it some passages of striking beauty.

Essex: A Play. By D. Charles D. Campbell. (Williams and Norgate.) *Essex* is a poem which well deserves the attention of those who are interested in the drama of the present time. It possesses qualities essentially of a dramatic kind. It is not a dramatic poem, but a drama. The characters do not speak because Mr. Campbell has some speculations of his own to put forward, nor because he has a store of pretty imagery and highly-coloured language with which to weave verses; they speak because they are living, moving, acting men and women. The characters are strongly conceived; the action progresses without jerks; the speeches (and this is an essential matter) are themselves deeds—deeds and not speculations nor posies. The chivalrous generous Essex lacking in worldly wisdom, his loyal beautiful wife, Cobham, the Machiavel of Elizabethan statesmanship, and Bacon, half-hearted friend, half-hearted egoist, are better than "studies," they are real persons. For the precise reason that this drama is dramatic, it will hardly move readers who care little for dramatic qualities in a poem; and for the same reason it refuses properly to exhibit itself by extracts. We shall look with interest for Mr. Campbell's next play.

The Earlier Poems of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, 1826-1833. (B. Robson.) Elizabeth Barrett's first volume of verse, *An Essay on Mind, and other Poems*, was published in her seventeenth year; her second volume, *Prometheus Bound, and Miscellaneous Poems*, appeared seven years later. The translation from Aeschylus was re-written, and in its second form is retained among Mrs. Browning's collected works. The present publication is a reprint of the 1826 volume, together with the miscellaneous poems (but not the *Prometheus*) of 1833. There can be no doubt that the re-issue of her girlish crudities would not have been authorised by Mrs. Browning herself. We do not, however, propose to discuss here the difficult question in literary morality, "How far should the wishes of a writer for oblivion, with reference to part of the work he has given to the world, be regarded?" There is certainly nothing in this volume which is other than honourable to the writer. The *Essay on Mind* has, indeed, little literary or philosophic value; but it reveals an intellect and imagination laying the basis of future greatness, and unformed as yet partly because the materials for future structure were so various and extensive. From a biographical point of view the poem is of some real importance, and it is particularly interesting to observe how the writer's freedom as a creator in verse grew out of the somewhat formal regularity of her earliest manner. The wonderful range of reading

in philosophy and literature, the breadth of various interests displayed, connect the *Essay on Mind* with its author's subsequent works. Such a passage as the following has, it may be surmised, a certain autobiographical value:—

"Oh! beats there, Heav'n! a heart of human frame,
Whose pulses throb not at some kindling name?
Some sound, which brings high musings in its track,
Or calls, perchance, the days of childhood back,
In its dear echo—when, without a sigh,
Swift hoop and bounding ball were first laid by,
To clasp in joy, from schoolroom tyrant free,
The classic volume on the little knee,
And on sweet sounds of dearest minstrelsy,
Or words of sterner lore; the young brow fraught
With a calm brightness which might mimic thought,
L'ant on the boyish hand—as, all the while,
A half-heaved sigh, or aye th' unconscious smile
Would tell how o'er that page the soul was glowing.
In an internal transport, past the knowing."

The poems of 1833 exhibit naturally a striking advance on those of the earlier volume; and of these 1833 poems a few, perhaps, as well deserve to be included in editions of Mrs. Browning's complete works as some of those to which she herself thought fit to give a place.

Poetry for Children. By Charles and Mary Lamb. To which are added *Prince Dorus*, and some uncollected poems by Charles Lamb. Edited by Richard Herne Shepherd. (Chatto and Windus.) Fashions have so changed in children's books that if Charles and Mary Lamb's poems for children were now published they would hardly find many readers. Nowadays our ideal book for children is one of inspired or ingenious nonsense without a moral; Lewis Carroll is our master. When William Godwin established his Juvenile Library some sense and some ethical instruction were looked for as proper ingredients in the intellectual food for infants. To say the truth, many of these poems are worthless for child and for grown person. Their morality, however, is, as the Editor notes, freer and more genial than that of several admired writers for children of former generations; freer, more genial, more tempered by reason and imagination than the morality of Watts or of the Taylors of Ongar. After disappearance for half a century, by a fortunate chance a copy of the two tiny volumes which contain these poems, purchased in England in 1866, came to light at Adelaide in South Australia, in the possession of the Hon. W. Sandover. Upwards of eighty poems, of which a third are by our most exquisite humourist of this century, formed a find over which extravagant rejoicing was not unnatural. Mr. Shepherd has tried, and we think with marked success, to distinguish between the work of Charles Lamb and that of his sister. Who can doubt the authorship of the following—which, it may be remarked, like several of the best of Charles Lamb's poems in this volume, contains touches of feeling hardly within the reach of a child?—

"A child's a plaything for an hour;
Its pretty tricks we try
For that or for a longer space;
Then tire and lay it by.
But I knew one that to itself
All seasons could control;
That would have mocked the sense of pain
Out of a griev'd soul.
Thou straggler into loving arms,
Young climber up of knees,
When I forget thy thousand ways,
Then life and all shall cease."

The charming verses, "The New-born Infant," are also by Charles; and we have little doubt so is also "The First Tooth," although Mr. Shepherd apparently assigns it to Mary. The fairy tale, *Prince Dorus*, by Charles Lamb, formed a separate diminutive volume of Godwin's Juvenile Library. The miscellaneous poems contain one on Cowper's recovery from illness, and one addressed to Sara and S. T. C. This very interest-

ing reprint ought, for the sake of a few pieces which it contains, to be in the hands of all lovers of Charles Lamb.

A Vision of Hell: the Inferno of Dante translated into English Tierce Rhyme, with an Introductory Essay on Dante and his Translators. By Charles Tomlinson, F.R.S. (L. W. Partridge and Co.) Perhaps no translation of Dante into rhymed English verse is so nearly a word for word rendering of the original as this. Making allowance for the great difficulty of the form, *terza rima*, considerable praise is due to a piece of work so careful. But exact translation into verse is simply impossible. Hardly less important than the meaning of words is their position in the line and with reference to one another; hardly less important than this is the distribution of pauses. As soon as the translator has attained word for word exactness, let him then attempt to distribute his words and pauses as they are in the original; until this is done, nothing is done—that is, nothing from the point of view of exact transcription. And to do this, even to approach this, is a feat beyond the power of man. As a test-passage of the translation we may quote the story of Francesca.

"And she to me: 'No greater grief we heed,
Than to be minded of the happy time
In misery; and such thy Teacher's creed.
But if to know our love's root in its prime
The wish so strong a hold on thee doth take,
Like one who weeps and speaks I'll do like him.
We read one day, for delectation's sake,
Of Lancelot, how love did him compel.
Alone were we; nought made suspicion wake.
Full many a time that reading did impel
Our eyes to meet, and paled each face the while;
What conquered us one point alone can tell.
When we were reading of the longed-for smile
Which such a noble lover kissed of yore,
This one, who ne'er from me is separable,
Kissed me upon the mouth trembling all o'er:
Galeotto was the book and he who writ.
And all the while one spirit uttered it,
The other wept, and pity did so plead,
I fainted quite as in a dying fit,
And fell, as falls a body that is dead."

The Trumpeter of Säckingen: a Song from the Upper Rhine. By Joseph Victor von Scheffel. Translated from the German by Mrs. Francis Brünnow. (Chapman and Hall.) Scheffel's *Der Trompeter* is the most popular of recent German poems. Published in 1854, it took nine years to attain a third edition; but by 1876 the editions had reached the amazing number of fifty. The poetry of Scheffel presents a striking contrast to that of his remarkable contemporary, the Austrian poet Hamerling. The author of *Ahasver in Rom* is a professed pessimist, who complains of Schopenhauer only that he has not gone far enough: under the brilliant colour and the turmoil of life in his poems lie vacancy and darkness. Scheffel overflows with heartiness, energy, and humour. It is not surprising that a poem possessing so many admirable popular qualities as *Der Trompeter von Säckingen* should have so taken the taste of Germany. English readers who cannot make acquaintance with the original will find a rendering substantially sound and right in Mrs. Brünnow's book. The metre adopted is naturally that of the original. It is not a metre which admits of high rhythmical qualities; its facile lilt is wearisome in a poem of length, and the translator does not always succeed in making the best of it. The merits of the original, however, are not charm and curious grace, but vigour, life, play, broad character-drawing, and a good story, and these are not lost. The present translation is authorised by the poet. It will introduce to some English readers pleasant acquaintances—the old Baron; his fair daughter Margaret; Werner, the amorous ex-law-student and present trumpet-blower; and last, not least, the stately tom-cat Hiddigeigei.

Poetical Remains and Letters of the late Rev. Thomas Whytehead, M.A. With a Preface by

the Dean of Chester. (Daldy, Isbister and Co.) The Rev. T. Whytehead was a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; inspired by the missionary spirit, he joined Bishop Selwyn in his New Zealand work, in the year 1842, and in New Zealand in 1843 he died of consumption. His poems, of which the present is the second edition, are chiefly religious. It could not but be that those who knew Mr. Whytehead should wish to possess a memorial of one whose nature was so engaging and beautiful; but the hurrying world will hardly pause in its toil or its pleasure to look back at a figure graceful and attractive but not great, and now distant a generation hence.

Ione: a Poem in Four Parts. By the Author of "Shadows of Coming Events." (H. S. King and Co.) The great enigma of human life and its sorrow which, the author tells us, is to be solved, if at all, by a poet, does not seem in any degree simplified by our perusal of *Ione*. It is a poem in Spenserian stanzas which might have been written by an imitator of *The Revolt of Islam*. The story is out of time and space; a sage, once a king, is father of the beautiful Ione; Harold is saved from death in battle by her care, and loves and weds her; they travel joyously from land to land. But Isabel, a former love of Harold, now wedded for gold and wretched, cherishes revenge, and the dagger intended for her false lover finds its sheath in Ione's bosom. All this is told in verse in many passages possessing a vague beauty, but deficient in concentration, and which therefore puts the goodwill of the reader to a test only not too severe because the length of *Ione* is not great.

At the Court of King Edwin; a Drama. By William Leighton, jun. (Philadelphia: Lippincott and Co.) A few weeks before Mr. Tennyson published his *Harold*, the author of this drama produced a tragedy entitled *The Sons of Godwin*, which, notwithstanding the dangerous comparison with our Laureate's work inevitably suggesting itself, was favourably received. *At the Court of King Edwin* is a romantic drama, with abundant and varied action, and many *dramatis personae* happily conceived and pleasingly drawn. It is well planned, well written from first to last, and contains scenes and speeches of real poetic beauty; moreover, it carries the reader along by its narrative interest. Perhaps—even in these days when the historical feeling so powerfully affects the imagination—the author is not altogether wrong to avoid antiquarianism, and write with only a secondary regard to the actual state of thought and feeling in England during the seventh century. While almost everything in the drama is pleasing to the reader, and creditable to the writer, it cannot be called in any respect a great poem. No character of an original type is conceived; no force of noble human passion finds a new expression; no great thoughts are delivered from obscurity to live and move among the thoughts of men. Good work, however, though it be not great work, deserves our welcome.

Pontius Pilate; a Drama, and other Poems. By Jeanie Morison (Mrs. Campbell, of Ballochyle). (Daldy, Isbister and Co.) The drama opens after Pilate has sent Jesus to crucifixion; it closes with his legendary death upon the summit of Mount Pilatus. The dialogues are conducted with some skill; but there is no original power shown in the conception of character or in the play of thought and passion.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WE believe it is true that the post of Chief Librarian at the British Museum, about to be vacated by Mr. Winter Jones, has been offered to Mr. E. A. Bond, now Keeper of the MSS.

PROF. SKEAT has undertaken an etymological dictionary of the English language, illustrated by a few selected quotations approximately illustrating the period of introduction of the various words into the language. It will take about

three more years to complete the work. If published in parts, the first part, comprising about a quarter of the whole, may perhaps be nearly ready by the end of the present year.

VAN LÖHER's book on Cyprus, reviewed in the ACADEMY of August 3, has been translated from the German by Mrs. A. Batson Joyner, who has contributed much additional matter of a character calculated to suit the British taste. This work, which is probably the most complete account of the island as yet available to the English-reading public, is published by W. H. Allen and Co.

MESSRS. SAMUEL BAGSTER AND SON announce a new volume of their *Records of the Past* containing translations of interesting inscriptions, by Dr. Birch, M. Chabas, and others.

MESSRS. RIVINGTON are issuing an edition of Cicero's *De Amicitia*, edited, with notes, by Mr. Arthur Sidgwick, of Rugby. While keeping in view in his commentary the standard of the Senior Oxford Local Examination, the editor has carefully revised the text according to the critical editions of Nauck and Lahmeyer, and has followed the most recent canons of orthography. At the end is appended a valuable "Scheme of the Subjunctive Mood."

A TRANSLATION of Nägeli and Schwendener's *The Microscope: its Theory and Employment* is announced by a new-comer in the world of London publishers, Mr. W. Swan Sonnenschein, who is himself apparently in part the author of the translation.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH AND FARRAN will publish this autumn *Talks about Plants*, by Mrs. P. Lankester, with numerous coloured and other illustrations. The object of the writer is to excite in young minds an intelligent interest in the study of botany, and above all to teach nothing that will subsequently have to be unlearned. The pages have had the advantage of being revised by Prof. Lawson, of Oxford. The same publishers will also issue *The Rival Crusoes*, a work originally published more than a century ago by Miss Agnes Strickland, and now rewritten to suit the taste of the present day by Mr. W. H. G. Kingston.

THE Archiepiscopal Library, Lambeth Palace, will be closed for six weeks from August 28. During the year several *literati* have consulted the rare and historical MSS., and among foreigners have been Profs. Müller (Copenhagen), Mondino (Palermo), Père Hyacinthe-Loyson, Dr. Liebermann (Göttingen), and M. Meyer (Paris).

THE second number of the new Positivist bi-monthly magazine, *La Revue Occidentale*, edited by Pierre Lafitte, contains, among others, an article on Harvey by Dr. Bridges, and the beginning of a series of elementary philosophical lectures by the editor. It is published in Paris at No. 10 Rue Monsieur le Prince.

THE Oriental Congress at Florence next month promises to be a great success. Among other Oriental scholars, Profs. Cowell, Legge, Seager, and Sayce (and probably Wright), Drs. Muir, Rost, and Hyde Clarke, and Messrs. Chenery, S. Beal, Eastwick, Vaux, Rogers, Cust, Deane, and Trübner will come from England; Profs. Weber, Roth, Benfey, Pertsch, Justi, Trumpp, Socin, Dieterici, Weil, Merx, &c., from Germany; MM. Renan, Schefer, Barbier de Maynard, Marre, Lenormant, Oppert, De Rosny, and Maspéro from France; MM. Schiefner, Berézina, Weliaminoff, Grube, Volck, Gottwald, &c., from Russia; Count Geza Kuun, and MM. Vámbéry and Hunfálvy from Hungary; Prof. Mehren from Copenhagen; Prof. Lieblöm from Christiania; M. Saavedra from Spain; and several *savants* from India and the United States. English Orientalists who intend to be at the Congress and have not yet applied for tickets, should do so as soon as possible, since the Italian Government has granted a reduction of 30 per cent. on all railways throughout Italy to members of the Congress, who should be provided

with printed forms securing the reduction before they enter the country. The organising committee at Florence is anxious to obtain lists of the works published by members of the Congress relating to Oriental matters, which will be published in a special number of the *Bollettino degli Studi Orientali*.

AN interesting paper on the rock-cut inscriptions at Doganlu, in Phrygia, read before the Royal Asiatic Society by Mr. Thomas, has just been printed. These inscriptions occur on certain royal tombs, which appear to be of an archaic character; and the close relationship of the alphabet in which they are written to that of the Ionians makes the reading of them, so far as the copies made by Texier and Steuart are correct, an easy matter. Mr. Thomas believes that he has discovered in them certain dates expressed, as in Indian inscriptions, by means of letters. One of these dates he holds to be an epoch-date of 301, counting from the accession of the Heracleidae in B.C. 1221. He thus fixes the inscription on which it occurs at 920 B.C. The chief objection to this view is that the alphabet of the inscriptions, when compared with that of the Theraean inscriptions, would seem to belong to a much later period than the tenth century before the Christian era. As for Mr. Thomas's statement that the word *edæes*, which is found on several of these inscriptions, is the Latin *aedes*, or that the word *lapseit* is the Latin (?) *lapseit*, no philologist could entertain it for a moment, except upon the hypothesis that the inscriptions belong to the age of the Roman Empire. The ornamentation of the tombs, however, which agrees remarkably with that of the objects found by Dr. Schliemann at Mykenae, would imply a very much earlier date than the first or second centuries A.D.

Im neuen Reich contains a well-written article by A. Bötticher on a voyage along the Lakonian coast in a Greek steamer. The varied scenery of the Messenian Bay, the sheer cliffs of Matapan, the ruins of Gythion, are all graphically described. It is not often that the voyage is made by travellers from Western Europe, and still less often that it is made by one who, like Herr Bötticher, is acquainted with modern Greek.

WHEN at Teheran some time ago, Prof. A. Chodzko, of the Collège de France, acquired a Persian MS., which he presented to the National Library of Paris. The MS. consists of thirty-three dramas, all fairly ancient, with tendencies partly religious, partly mystical. To make this work, which is of extreme interest for the intimate knowledge of the religious and poetical development of the Persians, more accessible to the general public, the Professor has translated five of these dramas into French. They have just been issued under the title *Théâtre persan, choix de téazies ou drames* (Paris: Leroux).

WE have received a circular from the president and the secretary of the Congress of German Naturalists, which was to have held its fifty-first meeting from the 18th to the 24th of next September, stating that in consequence of the postponement of the autumn manoeuvres the meeting of the Congress will be held a week earlier—viz., from the 11th to the 18th of September.

J. MOHL's Annual Reports on Oriental Scholarship, published in the *Journal Asiatique* from 1840-87, to which attention was called in an article of the *Contemporary Review* of this month, will be collected and published by his widow.

THE last number of the *Sitzungsberichte der Bairischen Akademie der Wissenschaften* contains an article by Thomas "On the Oldest Possessions of the Venetians in Cyprus." The same number prints a *nécrologue* of A. Herculano di Cavalho, from the powerful pen of Dollinger.

PROF. PFLEIDERER's new edition of *Das Wesen der Religion*, published in 1869, has become a new book with a new title, *Religionsphilosophie auf geschichtlicher Grundlage* (Berlin). He disowns a

reprint of his former work, issued, it would seem, without his sanction.

SIX essays have been sent in for the prize of 5,000 francs offered by the Italian Government on the occasion of the Congress of Orientalists at Florence. The subject of the prize is a description of the state of civilisation among the Aryans previous to their migration to the Punjab, and of the state of civilisation after their settlement in India. The judges were chosen by the Italian Government from among the leading Sanskrit scholars in Italy, Germany, France, and England. Their names are not yet known, but will be published, together with their award, at the forthcoming Congress in September.

THE unique MS. of George Daniel's Poems which Dr. Grosart printed some ten weeks ago contained an interesting mention of Shakspeare; and now the unique copy of T. Edwards's *Cephalus and Procris*, 1595, which the Roxburghe Club is reprinting, is found to contain another flattering stanza on Shakspeare, under the name of *Adon*. Spenser is called *Collyn*, Thomas Watson *Amyntas*, Sam Daniel *Rosamond*, Marlowe *Leander*, each from one of his works; and Shakspeare in like manner gets his name from his *Venus and Adonis*. And if Love (*Venus*) had not claimed the bays for him, says Edwards, other Nymphs would have done so—evidently for his dramas. Edwards is as poor a poetaster as Chester, but he knew a man, for all that. Of his *Cephalus* only a few sheets belonging to Sir Charles Isham were known to bibliographers before the complete Peterborough Cathedral copy turned up, from which the Roxburghe Club reprint is being prepared. The two stanzas following the Shakspeare allusion, and before the one to Warner with his Deluge, hint at some noble orator or writer with his "golden art" who might have been the star of poets' rhymes; but he has not yet been identified, though Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford, has, among others, been suggested for him.

WE hear with pleasure that the late Prof. Goldstücker's Sanskrit Grammar, which he left more or less ready for the press, has been taken in hand by a favourite old pupil of his, now on leave from India, who has very full notes of the Professor's lectures. Prof. Cowell and other friends have completed the books begun or planned by Prof. Goldstücker for his Sanskrit Text Society, so far as the money raised by him will go. We hope that the subscribers will keep the society on foot, if only out of regard for the memory of the distinguished scholar for whose sake they—though for the most part ignorant of Sanskrit—at first joined it.

THE Rev. W. Ebsworth has drawn and cut on wood for the Ballad Society an interesting set of pictures of ballad-singers from old black-letter books, Hogarth's pictures, &c. He also promises the members copies of two portraits of the worthy John Bagford, whose collection of ballads he has just edited, and an additional group of *Amanda* ballads, giving some vivid pictures of the street-life of the Stuart times.

THE New Shakspeare Society has made a few changes in its committee. Dr. C. M. Ingleby has been elected a vice-president, and Mr. Peter Bayne and Mr. Edward Rose members of the working committee. Among the papers to be read next session are:—"The Anachronisms in *Winter's Tale*," by Mr. J. W. Mills, of Clifton; "The Times or Duration of the Action of Shakspeare's Plays," by Mr. P. A. Daniel; "The Casket Story in the *Merchant*," by Mr. James Pierce, of Bedford; "Animal versus Human Nature in *King Lear*," by the Rev. J. Kirkman; "The Growth of Shakspeare as witnessed by the Characters of his Fools," by Mr. J. N. Hetherington; "Which is the next greatest of Shakspeare's Plays after *Hamlet*?" by the Rev. M. Wynell Mayow, &c.

M. DE LAVELEYE's Report on Belgian Agriculture, prepared on behalf of the Agricultural

Societies of Belgium and under the auspices of the Belgian Government, for presentation to the Congrès Agricole International de Paris, has been issued, and is a work of high economic and statistical interest. It would appear from it (p. xxix.) that in spite of the natural infertility of a great part of the kingdom, and the lack of natural pasture, Belgium both supports a much greater number of animals—horses, cattle, sheep, and swine—to the square mile than England, and yields a greater quantity and variety of crops; and this superiority is greatest in the least naturally fertile region, and that in which the farms are smallest—Flanders. The great inequality of agricultural wages in different provinces and localities (pp. cliv.-viii) in spite of excellent means of communication, and of the equalisation of the prices of commodities (p. cxvii.) is another phenomenon which the English economist will find hard to reconcile with the lessons of his text-books.

It is proposed to erect by subscription a bust of the late Pierre Lanfrey, the historian of Napoleon I., at Chambéry, in Savoy, his native town. A committee has also been formed to erect a statue of Edgar Quinet at Bourg.

THE death is announced of M. Joseph Naudet and the Abbé Auguste Latouche, two French savants, who each attained a ripe old age. M. Naudet was born in 1786, the son of an actor at the Théâtre Français. He was appointed Professor of Rhetoric at the Ecole Centrale du Panthéon (now the Lycée Napoléon) as far back as 1808. Among his many historical works the two following were crowned by the Institut:—*Histoire de l'Etablissement, des Progrès et de la Décadence de la Monarchie des Goths en Italie* (1811); *Des Changements opérés dans toutes les Parties de l'Administration de l'Empire Romain, depuis Dioclétien jusqu'à Julien* (1817). He also published editions of Tacitus (1821) and Catullus (1825), and he translated Horace and Plautus. The Abbé Latouche, an eminent Hebrew scholar, was born in 1783. He was the author of a Hebrew-French dictionary, a translation of the Psalms, and many works on the philosophy of language.

WE have received the programme of instruction in languages of the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore for the year 1878-79. The subjects taught include Sanskrit and Zend, Arabic and Syriac. As our readers are aware, the Johns Hopkins University was founded three years ago with the express object of encouraging advanced study among both the professors and the students. To this end the teachers and advanced students in philology meet monthly as a Philological Association, to hear and discuss such original communications as may be presented. A Greek Seminarium, under the direction of Prof. Gildersleeve, a Latin Club, and a German Club also meet at stated intervals for the same purpose. The annual charge for tuition is eighty dollars or about 16*l.* a year; and free scholarships are provided for young men from the neighbouring States who need assistance. It is stated that the cost of living in Baltimore should not exceed thirty-five dollars or 7*l.* a month.

THE "Börsen Verein" of German booksellers in Leipzig is about to publish a *Geschichte des deutschen Buchhandels*, to be edited by Dr. Friedrich Kapp, the well-known member of the German Reichstag. As a preparation for this vast undertaking, and as companion to the same, a periodical has been started, entitled *Archiv für die Geschichte des deutschen Buchhandels*, the first volume of which, containing some valuable articles by A. Kirchoff, Fr. Kapp, Brockhaus, and others, has just been issued in Leipzig.

DR. POPE, Keeper of the Records in Dresden, will shortly publish *Analecta Vaticana*, a collection of extracts from unprinted Papal documents made from copies of the Papal registers in Roman libraries, which, considering how inaccessible the Papal archives still are to students, will be

excessively valuable to all who are engaged in the study of mediæval history. Light has recently been thrown on the character of the Papal archives by a pamphlet of the late Norwegian historian Munch, entitled *Oplysninger om det pavelige Archivs*, published after his death by Prof. Storm. Through the kindness of the well-known Papal record-keeper Father Theiner, Munch had obtained access to the Vatican archives, but on condition of not publishing the result of his researches until after Father Theiner's death. Munch himself subsequently died, and the manuscript was deposited among the Norwegian State-archives, and now, upon the death of Theiner, has been published by Storm. The pamphlet, which contains a great deal of valuable matter not relating only to the Scandinavian North is, at Prof. Bresslau's suggestion and with Storm's consent, to be translated into German by a young Berlin scholar.

SEVERAL German libraries are about to undergo considerable alteration and extension. The rebuilding of the valuable and admirably-arranged library of the Halle University has already been begun; the plans for Göttingen are drawn, if not finally determined on. In Berlin, where the Royal Library has long been totally inadequate to the needs of students, the difficulty is to be temporarily met by transferring the musical collection and the collection of maps and charts to another building; but here also the form the alterations are to take has been decided upon, though a serious obstacle in the way of carrying them out has still to be removed. The site of the proposed new library is at present occupied by the barracks of a regiment of the Guards; and no one who is familiar with the views prevailing at headquarters will be surprised at books and scholars having to wait until accommodation suitable in every respect has been found for the soldiers.

AT the sale of a library last week by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge, a large paper copy of D. and S. Lyson's *Topographical History of Berkshire*, extended to four volumes by the addition of 146 original drawings, 1,100 engravings, MS. indexes, &c., &c., sold for 97*l.*; and a large-paper copy of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, with additions by Caley, Ellis, and Baudinell, 8 vols., 1817-30, for 52*l.* Among the other rare works disposed of at the same time may be named Lodge's *Portraits*, 6*l.* 6*s.*; Collinson's *History of Somerset*, 6*l.* 6*s.*; Sir R. Atkyn's *Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire*, 1712, 11*l.* 5*s.*; Anselme et Du Fourmy's *Histoire Généalogique*, 5*l.* 15*s.*; S. and N. Buck's *Antiquities of England and Wales*, 3 vols., 1774, 26*l.*; Drummond's *Histories of Noble British Families*, 2 vols., 11*l.* 5*s.*; Guillim's *Display of Heraldry*, 1724, 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; *Fêtes publiques données par la Ville de Paris à l'Occasion du Mariage de M. le Dauphin les 23 et 26 Février*, 1745, engraved throughout with beautiful plates, 14*l.* 10*s.*; Ditto (the Dauphin's own copy), 48*l.*; *Galerie de Florence et du Palais Pitti*, 13*l.* 5*s.*; *Giuntini Priorista di Firenze*, autograph MS. 1602, 5*l.* 5*s.*; James Heath's edition of Hogarth, 1822, 10*l.*; Sir G. Kneller's *Kit-Cat Club*, 1735, 11*l.*; Nash's *Mansions of England*, 11*l.*; Ruskin's *Stones of Venice*, 12*l.* 5*s.*; Nicolas's *Scrope and Grosvenor Roll*, 4*l.* 16*s.*; Thornton's *Nottinghamshire*, 4*l.* 17*s.*; Richardson's *Studies from Old English Mansions*, 9*l.*; *Tableaux Historiques de la Révolution Française*, 1804, 6*l.* 15*l.*; Van Dyck's *Iconographie*, 1759, 7*l.*; Dibdin Illustrations, 5*l.* 10*l.*; Palissy, *Mono-graphie de son Œuvre*, Paris, 1862, 12*l.* 15*s.*

THE July *Bulletin* of the Boston (U.S.) Public Library continues the "Check List for American Local History," and the reference list for the "History of Mental Philosophy," and gives a select bibliography of works on trees and forests.

THE *Library Bulletin* of Harvard University includes select bibliographies by the librarian, Prof. Justin Winsor, of works and notices relating to the Pilgrims at Plymouth and to Thomas

Becket. The similar and very elaborate bibliography of the Life and Works of Michelangelo is continued; and Prof. J. M. Peirce begins a series of "References in Analytical Geometry," the first part of which deals with François Viète, from whom we are led to Descartes.

M. MONOD has written to point out an error in the translation of his Paris Letter (*ACADEMY*, August 17, p. 167): "Through the influence of M^{me}. Dumesnil, the mother whom he had taken into his house," &c., should be, "Through the influence of the mother of M^{me}. Dumesnil, whom he had taken," &c.

It is a book by the author of *Holland and her Heroes* that Messrs. Griffith and Farran will shortly publish, and not that book itself, as inadvertently announced in our columns last week. *Holland and her Heroes* was published a few months ago by Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co.

WE have received Chamber's *Index to Next of Kin*, fourth edition, by Edward Preston (1 Great College Street, Westminster); One Hundred French Examination Papers, by A. F. Guiball (Dublin: M. H. Gill and Son); *Pryde's International Educational Advertiser*, Fourth Issue (Glasgow: John Pryde); *Glasgow and South-Western Railway Panoramic Guide*, edited by R. Kemp Philp (Bemrose and Sons); Cabinet Edition of the Works of George Eliot, *The Mill on the Floss*, Vol. II. (W. Blackwood); *Annaes da Bibliotheca Nacional do Rio de Janeiro*, Vols. III. and IV. (Rio de Janeiro: G. Leuzinger); A Sermon preached at St. Pauls at the conclusion of the Lambeth Conference, by the Bishop of Pennsylvania (Cassells); *Selections from Schiller's Minor Poems*, translated by S. Robinson (Williams and Norgate); *The Thirlmere Water Scheme*: Lecture by James Mansergh, second edition (E. and F. N. Spon).

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

WE have received two new large-scale maps of Cyprus. The one, by H. Kiepert (Williams and Norgate), is based upon the most recent materials, some of which have never before been published; and it is executed with the scientific accuracy for which the name of Kiepert is justly celebrated. It is a pity that the accompanying letterpress was not submitted to the revision of an English reader. The second map before us (Edward Stanford) is to a great extent founded upon an earlier map of Kiepert's. In colouring and general get-up it is well calculated to attract the public. Accuracy and fullness are not of course such strong points with Mr. Stanford as with his German rival. We would especially direct his attention to a bad mistake in his recent "Treaty Map of South Eastern Europe," in which the island of Cerigo is carefully painted blue, so as to be included together with Crete within the Turkish dominions.

ON July 19 the Missouri Historical Society celebrated the 205th anniversary of the exploration of the Mississippi River by Marquette and Joliet, in the Mercantile Library Hall at St. Louis. Several enthusiastic speeches were delivered in honour of the occasion, the principal speaker being Mr. John Gilmary Shea, of New York, the author of the *Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi*. Joseph Marquette, we may mention, was a Jesuit missionary in Canada, well known for the friendly relations which he had successfully established with the Indians; and Louis Joliet was a citizen of Quebec, reputed to have possessed considerable skill as a hydrographer. About the early circumstances attending the despatch of this little expedition (for they only had five companions) there appears to be some slight divergence of opinion. It would seem, however, that previous to 1673 the existence of a mighty river to the west of the lakes was known, but beyond the fact that its course was neither to the north nor to the east, nothing was ascertained, and Père Marquette and

his companions were sent to solve the problem. Crossing Lake Michigan, they followed the Fox River to the limit of previous exploration, and then, launching their canoes on the Wisconsin, they soon entered on a land of mystery, made more mysterious by the utter absence of man. On June 17 their canoes glided safely into the Mississippi, and for a month they followed its course, past the mouth of the turbid Missouri, to a village of the Arkansas, which they reached on July 17. Beyond this point they did not deem it prudent to advance, but the object of their expedition was accomplished, for they had satisfied themselves that the Mississippi discharged its waters into the Gulf of Mexico, a few hundred miles to the south. The work of exploration was completed a few years later by La Salle.

We have received a copy of the first number of the new issue of the *Revue de Géographie*, to which we recently referred. M. Drapeyron commences his second series with the avowed determination of taking Petermann's *Mittheilungen* as his model, and he candidly admits that his task is a difficult one. We do not think that he has been successful in his present number, for he has committed an error, in our judgment, in giving us too much matter relating to one country. With the exception of a chapter extracted from a forthcoming work by M. Delaporte on Indo-China, the papers all relate to France. They are followed by an article on Geographical Progress, Mr. Stanley's Address at the Sorbonne on June 28, and "Comptes rendus critiques des Sociétés de Géographie et des Publications Récentes." Four pages of what is called geographical news complete the number. Some interesting and well-executed meteorological maps of France on a small scale are given in illustration of a paper by M. Levasseur.

We hear that Mr. John J. Shillinglaw, of Melbourne, is engaged in collecting materials for a history of the early explorations of Australia, and in the course of his researches he has recently discovered the first historical records of the survey of Port Phillip by Mr. Grimes, Surveyor-General of Sydney. The last-named documents will, it is hoped, be published by the Government of Victoria. Mr. Shillinglaw has also been engaged for some years on the Life of Flinders, one of the most learned and most enterprising of the early Australian explorers.

THE Rev. J. Chalmers, whose establishment at Stacey Island, on the New Guinea coast, we recently noticed, has visited all the coast from East Cape to Port Moresby, and has discovered several new bays, harbours, and rivers, as well as small islands suitable for stations. He walked many miles in various directions in the interior, and found new districts and settlements more thickly populated than those hitherto visited. The new villages which he has visited are large, with beautifully kept plantations.

A TELEGRAM from St. Petersburg announces the return to Tashkend of Colonel Maieff from the mission on which he was sent by the Governor-General of Turkistan at the end of May. He travelled from Dechama to Tschirackschi, and visited Karabat and Gusar. After leaving the latter place, which is an important trading-station, Colonel Maieff surveyed the road leading to Derbent and Shirabad, and the Anu-Daria, Karakamar, and Kelif passes. The mountain road leading from Kelif direct to Gusar was also examined, and Colonel Maieff is said to be the only European who has visited these places. The map of the Hissar district has been completed by the important information which he has collected respecting the mountain ranges and other geographical features of the country.

IN addition to notices of the June meetings, &c., the concluding number of the Royal Geographical Society's *Proceedings* for the past session contains four "additional notices" of considerable interest. The first is Herr Hildebrandt's

account of his travels in East Africa, translated by General C. P. Rigby, formerly H.M.'s Consul-General at Zanzibar. This is followed by some notes on recent surveys of the East Coast of Africa by Dr. Kirk, who contributes some valuable information respecting the Rufiji River and its delta. The latter furnishes an almost inexhaustible supply of mangrove wood, which is shipped to the Red Sea and Arabia, and known as Zanzibar rafters; the india-rubber vine is also plentiful there. Dr. Kirk and Commander Wharton, of H.M.S. *Fawn*, were the first to enter the Rufiji, or rather one of its embouchures, in 1873; the late Captain Elton afterwards crossed the main stream on his journey to Kilwa; and after that Mr. Stanley visited the Rufiji, and published an account of what he saw. His description, Dr. Kirk says, "is now found to be exaggerated and inaccurate, nor did he succeed in reaching as far as Captain Elton's crossing at Mpembeno." Commander Wharton has now examined the river a few miles beyond that point, and has accurately laid down the course of the stream and its many mouths, thus adding something to our knowledge of the rivers of Africa. The Rev. F. W. Holland contributes a brief report on his recent journey to Sinai; and Prof. Paul Chaix, of Geneva, furnishes some curious information in a paper on recent measurements of the depth of Swiss lakes.

THE Australian papers received by the last mail bring some items of interest. Some large lakes, it is stated, have been recently discovered in the Gregory North district, Queensland, near the South Australian border, in S. lat. 25°, and the adjoining country is being rapidly taken up in consequence. Good salt has been found in the neighbourhood, in large uneven lumps, and this discovery will prove very valuable to cattle-owners. Arrangements have been made for the thorough examination of a large tract of country, recently taken up by settlers, in the Northern Territory of South Australia, about which very little is at present known. This region, which covers some 50,000 square miles, lies between 21° and 25° S. lat. and 135° and 138° E. long., and its exploration will probably occupy six months.—A party of prospectors have been exploring the country on the Coleman and to the northward of that river, where they experienced much hostility from the natives. After some four or five months they found gold on the Cowan, a newly-discovered river, north of the Coleman. They have brought a small quantity of gold back to Cooktown, Queensland; it is described as "patchy," but it is thought that it may be traced up to richer leads.

UNDER the title of *The Syrian Great Eastern Railway to India*, a pamphlet by the late Mr. G. E. Dalrymple, formerly Colonial Secretary of Queensland, has been published (Skeffington), in which he advocates the construction of a line from St. Jean d'Acre over the mountains of Palestine, and across the great Syrian desert to the Persian Gulf. After passing the north end of the Sea of Tiberias, its general direction would be E.S.E. and W.N.W., and its length is roughly estimated at 860 miles.

THE new number of the Lyons Geographical Society's *Bulletin* contains the first of a series of letters by M. Luciano Cordeiro, of Lisbon, on the first explorations in Central Africa and the Portuguese theory of African hydrography in the sixteenth century. There are also papers of some interest on the Dutch colonies in the east, and the past, present, and future condition of Algeria.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE IN LITERATURE, ART, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FROM the recently-issued Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in 1877, it appears that the total value of the printed books imported into this country was 157,203*l.*, as com-

pared with 150,099*l.* in 1876. To this total France contributed 47,266*l.*; Germany, 33,707*l.*; Holland, 25,107*l.*; the United States, 23,732*l.* Our exports of printed books in 1877 amounted in money value to 897,742*l.*, against 881,839*l.* in 1876. Of these Australia received 347,821*l.*; the United States, 191,820*l.*; British North America, 70,573*l.*; France, 37,002*l.*; Germany, 20,204*l.*; Holland, 20,222*l.*; and Japan, 5,012*l.*

The total value of the pictures, drawings, and photographs imported reached 544,675*l.*, the corresponding total in 1876 having been 549,561*l.* Of the former amount France is credited with 264,283*l.*; Belgium, 129,506*l.*; Holland, 62,820*l.*; and Germany, 48,336*l.* The import of works of art other than pictures was valued 120,820*l.*, to which France contributed 65,311*l.*, and Italy 32,487*l.* We exported pictures, &c., to the value of 318,907*l.* (in 1876 the figure was 374,508*l.*), France being by far the best customer, its share reaching 190,394*l.* Other works of art were exported to the value of 38,824*l.*, France alone taking 34,472*l.* of the total.

The musical instruments imported in 1877 were valued at 615,702*l.*; in 1876 the value was 574,220*l.* France sent us instruments valued at 289,613*l.*; Germany, 150,921*l.* Our exports of musical instruments reached the value of 101,510*l.*, Australia, with 85,889*l.*, taking by far the largest share.

MR. INGRAM'S ADDRESS TO THE ECONOMIC SECTION OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT DUBLIN.

IT is not our good fortune to be able to chronicle very often anything noteworthy in the Economic Section of the British Association. In the almost entire absence of scientific economists, it has become of late years a mere bear-garden for Members of Parliament and local quidnuncs. Its scientific character has been on a par with that of the Social Science Congress, or even lower; and it is not surprising that last year Lord Fortescue felt the need of pleading for the continued existence of the Section. It is of course irritating for the serious scientific men who are making broad the phylactery of science in the other Sections to have this discreditable parasite always at their heels. We should, upon the whole, have been in favour of the relegation of the Economic Section "bag and baggage" to the Social Science Congress. If its existence can be justified at all, it is only as Mr. Ingram has justified it, not so much by his pleadings, as by the weighty character of his address at large. In the best sense of the word it is scientific; and it is the first scientific address from a competent economist which the Section has known for many years. If economists like Mr. Ingram will take up the Section in future, well and good: the local members and quidnuncs will be hearers of the word, as in the other Sections, instead of speakers of it. But on no other terms ought it to be allowed to live for another year.

Mr. Ingram argued with great force that the historical and inductive, as opposed to the *a priori* and deductive, method must be followed by economists, or the subject they profess to treat will pass out of their hands. Political economy, in his view, is simply a department, or rather a special aspect, of sociology, the economic phenomena exhibited in each country and state of society—such as the division of occupations, the amount, forms, and distribution of wealth—being the results, not of distinct economic laws, but of the general laws of social life, union, and movement. The breadth of Mr. Ingram's researches, as well as the side which he takes in relation to the rising revolt throughout Europe against the method and doctrines hitherto followed by most English economists, will be seen from the following passage:—

"It is a characteristic result of the narrowness and spirit of routine which have too much prevailed in the dominant English school of economists that they

are either unacquainted with, or have chosen to ignore, this remarkable movement. The largest and most combined manifestation of the revolt has been in Germany, all whose ablest economic writers are in opposition to the methods and doctrines of the school of Ricardo. Roscher, Knies, Hildebrand, Nasse, Brentano, Held, Schmoller, Schäffle, Schönborg, Samter, and others, have taken up this attitude. In Italy a group of distinguished writers, among whom are Luzzatti, Forti, and Lampertico, follow the same direction. In Denmark a similar scientific evolution is in progress. The eminent Belgian publicist, M. de Laveleye, has done much to call attention to these new tendencies of economic doctrine. In England a corresponding movement, by no means imitative, but on the contrary highly original in character, is represented by Mr. Cliffe Leslie. In France, the new direction is not so marked in the economic world, though in that country it really first appeared. For the vices of the old school, which have led to the development of the new, were powerfully stated more than forty years ago by Auguste Comte."

Mr. Ingram's Address ought to be accessible to all who take an interest in either economic or historical science, and we trust it will be published in a suitable form for that purpose. It is well adapted, not only to serve as a philosophical treatise on the method of political economy for the guidance of English students, but to instruct the wider class of readers who follow the investigations represented in this country on one side by Sir Henry Maine, on another side by Mr. Herbert Spencer.

LETTER FROM EGYPT.

Ramleh : August 8, 1878.

The most perfect portion of the old walls of Cairo, with its numerous bastions and air of desolation, is that between the gate commonly called "Bab-el-Guraib," north of the Azhar mosque, and the citadel. An act of vandalism is being at present committed at a point where the rubbish-hills outside the city slope down so closely that the pathway is almost on a level with the summit of the wall. A number of the large stones have been removed and lie in disorder around the scene of destruction. You ask for what reason the wall is being here destroyed, and for what purpose the stones are to be used. For reply the workmen can only tell you that it is by order of the Governor of Cairo, and that the stones will lie there pending further orders.

The large mosque of Rufai, which is being built by the Khedive's mother, shows no outward sign of progress. The decorations destined for the interior slowly advance. Among them may be specially mentioned sixty large double doors, of inlaid wood and ivory, after the designs of the architect of the mosque, Hussein Pasha ("Bash-Muhéndis" to the Government). Of these twenty have been completed, and both the Pasha and the Kopt artisans, who have by no means lost their cunning, are to be congratulated on the beauty of the workmanship. I may mention that the Bash-Muhéndis has, among other designs, caused a study to be made of the interior decoration of a dome of the mosque of Kheyr-Bek. This is the burial-place of Kheyr-Bek, first Pasha of Egypt under the Turkish domination. It is situated in the Darb-el-Wizir, which leads from the "Bab-az-Zuwayleh," and the saddle bazaar, to the citadel. Kheyr-Bek was one of the chief "emirs" of the Sultan Khanson-Ghour, whose cause he deserted for that of Selim the conqueror of Egypt. The ornamentation of the dome alluded to is of great beauty, and well worthy of imitation in so degenerate an age (date A.H. 928, A.D. 1519).

The collection of flint implements made by Dr. Reil at Helwan is by far the best existing in Egypt. It is his intention to publish shortly, in English, some notes on the subject of Stone Ages in the Nile valley, illustrated with excellent photographs, thus supplementing communications which he has previously made to the Anthropological Society of Berlin. It is greatly to be regretted that Dr. Reil should ever have been recalled from

his post of director of the Sanatorium at Helwan, which owes its creation and organisation to him, and which would probably have fared far better under his management than has been the case under the various persons who have succeeded him. A certain Dr. Mook, who was established for three months as physician to the establishment, adopted lately an exhaustive method of collecting the flint relics formerly so abundant. The tract of desert which yielded the greatest number has been simply swept clear by small boys, working for a nominal pittance, in his employ; so that it is no longer possible for scientific travellers to discover *in situ* the knives, lances, arrow-heads, saws, needles, &c., of which such admirable specimens have been recently found. Having transported in this manner the surface of the neighbouring desert to his own apartment, Dr. Mook proceeded to select for sale or preservation the finest relics, throwing pell-mell into the garden of the hotel the rejected chips; from which here and there a visitor has been glad to make a gleaming.

It was intended that Helwan should be rapidly formed into a flourishing and fashionable settlement; that it should, in fact, be to Cairo what Ramleh is to Alexandria. Encouragements were given to those inclined to build; and a railway was constructed, upon which trains run at convenient hours to and from Cairo. Under proper and consistent direction the expectations might have been, and still may be, justified. But that they should not have done so hitherto can create no surprise; and the worst blow that has been dealt to the embryo settlement was that which removed from it the one man in every way qualified to direct and promote its growth. It is the old story to be traced on every page of the annals of a dynasty which seeks to regenerate Egypt after models borrowed by fits and starts from Europe; and which, after laying the foundations of almost every conceivable institution, either stops the work half-way, or mars the results by the absence of intelligent administration. When we study the account of public works executed during and since the time of Mohammed Ali (see, e.g., *Principaux Travaux*, &c., by Linant de Bellesfond Pasha), we perceive that if their number is immense, so would the results, if better directed, have already been fabulous.

Dr. Reil has already laid the foundations at Helwan of a building which is to resemble in form an ancient Egyptian temple. The site chosen is on elevated ground about a mile from the hotel. The interior will be entirely decorated with paintings exactly copied in outline from the walls of ancient tombs and temples. During the years that Dr. Reil spent at Helwan, he was assiduously engaged, when time permitted, in taking copies and impressions from numerous tombs in the royal and aristocratic Memphian cemeteries of Sakkára. The vivid scenes from the tomb of Tih, and those of Ptah-Hotep—which latter is closed, and, alas! rightly so, to the public, by the preserving sands—have all been transferred to paper. From these impressions, having carefully traced in dark outline the forms represented, Dr. Reil has caused photographs to be taken on a reduced scale. These fill a most interesting album, well suited for reproduction by woodcut or engraving. As to the paintings destined for the walls of the proposed building, and in course of preparation by a young German artist, Herr Wegner, they will be on the original scale. Though representing a temple in general form and design, the building is to serve as a habitable house, and the furniture of the portions to be used as rooms will be designed strictly after the ancient models. Travellers, to whose inspection this interesting temple will be open, will thus be able to study in detail faithful representations of much that is generally closed to view at Sakkára itself. It will perhaps be remembered that among the grandiose schemes of the Viceroy, mentioned at the time in the ACADEMY, there was one for the construction in the proposed parks of

Gezireh of an ancient Egyptian temple, to be placed under the supervision of Mariette Bey. It is almost needless to remark that this has remained an idea and nothing more. It is now to be seen how soon this somewhat similar project on the part of Dr. Reil will become a solid reality.

Since the issue some weeks ago of the last *Bulletin*, no publication has been made by the Staff. Colonel Mason returned to Cairo two months ago, and some account of his expedition is likely to appear shortly. At the present moment it is uncertain whether he remains in the service of Colonel Gordon, or will be transferred back to the Egyptian Staff. He is perfectly willing to return to the Soudan provinces, of which, with the exception of the east portions, he has now had so much experience.

The great Tanta Fair is being celebrated by the usual vast concourse of persons from all parts of Egypt. To-morrow (Friday) is the day of the grand procession. The Nile, after causing the most gloomy predictions, is rising abundantly during the present week. The "cutting of the Khalig" will probably be performed next Saturday.

ROLAND L. N. MICHELL.

LETTERS OF GAVIN HAMILTON. EDITED FROM THE MSS. AT LANSDOWNE HOUSE, BY LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE.

(Continued.)

XIII.

"I am now making my excavations near Grotto-ferrata where I have begun with some success, having already found some very fine basso-relievos and which are already bespoke for the Pope. His Holiness seems to have very extensive views with regard to the new Museum, and the difficulties of sending away antiques increases daily. They have laid hold of my fine statue that I found at Albano, notwithstanding I had already got my license signed; a thing never practised before. I beg therefore, my Lord, that you will consider this point serious and if possible throw your whole force and attention to that one object of antiquity for some time, till the collection is complete, which I can engage to do in the space of this present year, having now ready more than two thirds of the number wanted and all excellent in their kind. The rest I don't despair of finding in the progress of my present excavations, and though the number of busts and statues are increased since our first calculation, yet I hope I shall not exceed much the first estimate. I hope your Lordship will pardon the liberty I take in making these sort of propositions, but my zeal and ardour of success in so agreeable an undertaking, makes me bold. Your Lordship's commands will always be to me a law, and I have the honour, &c., GAVIN HAMILTON.

Rome the 29th Jan^y 1773."

XIV.

"I have lately given the Marquis Belloni my bills on your Lordship for 300*l.*, payable 40 days after date which I make no doubt you will honour with acceptance and shall place this sum with the 250*l.*, received of Barazzi formerly, to the account of this year 1773. Inclosed I send a note of those pieces of sculpture which I propose sending for this year and which on account of the Cincinnatus and Meleager run high. Nevertheless your Lordship will please to order me what you think proper, but for the reasons I gave in my last, I could wish that for a while your Lordship would attend principally to this one great point of sculpture, otherwise I am afraid that in a short time I shall not have it in my power to serve you. The Marcus Aurelius is cased up and the others ready for the Meleager and Amazon which I shall send off immediately. The fountain Nymph will shortly follow, not being as yet restored. This figure I propose placing on the other side of the door of the gallery as a companion to the Cupid and Psyche, being of that size, as I now despair of ever being able to send any more groups to England. This however will suit very well as a companion, as she holds an antique vase upon her knee with both hands, and which served formerly as a passage for the water from some fountain. It is one of the sweetest things you ever saw and will please I believe as much as anything in the

Gallery: in particular the head, the idea of which makes a fine contrast with the modest character of the Cupid and Psyche. I cannot help making some apology for the price of the Meleager, which I cannot possibly give for less than 600*l*. without being a great loser. In short, the statue must make its own apology, and when it is seen in England I believe nobody will hesitate to esteem it at a thousand pounds. This is the value I set upon it myself. With regard to the M. Aurelius, I know your Lordship is not fond of portraits in general, but a statue of so great an Emperor and so great a Philosopher I think deserves a place in any gallery. I have therefore ventured to send it and hope it will be approved of. The head is its own, though wanting part of the neck, as I found it near where I found the statue, as likewise both the hands, though one of them is much corroded by the nitre of the earth. As to the Amazon your Lordship will find it one of the best of that kind, particularly the head, which surpasses much any that I have yet seen, not excepting that of the Pope's Museum, so much esteemed. I have only left to pray for a speedy and safe passage of the above valuable effects and conclude by subscribing myself, &c.,

GAVIN HAMILTON.

Rome the 4th March 1773."

XV.

"Rome the 7th May 1773.

I have lately embarked the statue of M. Aurelius and Meleager at Ripa Grande for Leghorn, which are still detained by bad weather. The Amazon and Fountain Nymph will follow in the month of June, and I hope will arrive safe in England about Autumn, this being the most favourable season. I may probably send some other interesting pieces, which will be determined soon and shall acquaint your Lordship by my next. I have nothing new to relate in regard of my excavations, as what I have found lately consist chiefly in basso-relievo's, all which go to the new Museum. I propose soon to begin a great undertaking at the ancient port of Antium, which I hope will afford work for next winter, and where I have sufficient reason to hope for something truly magnificent, being the spot where the Fighting Gladiator, the Apollo of the Belvedere and other sublime pieces of sculpture have been found. Having nothing else interesting to mention to your Lordship at present, I shall conclude by notifying that I have given Mr. Henry Fisher my bills on your Lordship for 300*l*. ster*l* payable 15 days after sight, which I hope will be honoured by your Lordship's acceptance and payment. It will likewise be necessary to acquaint your Lordship that I have this last winter sold a Venus to Mr. Corbet, which has made a great deal of noise among the English here, and as usual I have been criticised for throwing it away, but the truth is that although it be a very pretty statue yet as it wants both the legs and arms, and the head not its own, I judged it improper for your Lordship's gallery, the more as it is only of the size of the Venus of Medecis, so that it could by no means find a place. This I mention to confirm your Lordship that nothing really fine or interesting, will ever be disposed of otherwise than in Shelburne House, and when I send you a Venus it will be a very complete one indeed, and much superior to any thing yet sent to England, and I hope that your Lordship will continue to believe me always, &c.

GAVIN HAMILTON.

P.S.—I am desired by the Chevallier de Bernis to send your Lordship the inclosed note relating to two pictures which Monsieur Cullet was ordered to paint and which it seems are now finished."

XVI.

"I observe with some regret that the plan proposed for the gallery cannot be put in execution. It occurs to me however that a library may be ornamented with statues and busts so as to form something elegant and beautiful; for example the Colonna gallery is composed of pictures, statues, and busts, and the whole so disposed as to prevent confusion. I think that places for books may be made so as not to interfere with the sculpture, at least I think it deserves some consideration, and I could wish your Lordship would consult Stuart upon the occasion. I dare say he will hit on something that will answer both the ends of Library and gallery.

I send your Lordship inclosed a bill of loading for the 2 cases, one of the Meleager the other the Marcus Aurelius. You desired that when my book was published I should send six volumes on your Lordship's

account, which I have done, and put in a small case with the M. Aurelius, and having occasion to send my friends in Scotland four volumes, I have taken the liberty to place this case marked G.H. in the case of the Meleager, and have wrote to Mr. Archibald Paxton at Mr. Stewart's, Buckingham Street, York buildings, to receive this small case on my account and hope that your Lordship will pardon the liberty I have taken. I must further beg that your Lordship will be so kind as to patronize this work when published in England at the price of four guineas a volume. Mr. Matcham has taken a considerable number to dispose of on his own account and I hope that for his sake as well as my own he will meet with encouragement.

I am sorry to say it is in vain to think of the Guercino at Ancona. The present Pope will never give his license, being himself a purchaser, in so much that Mr. Adney's picture of Titian and Pordenone are now at Monte Cavallo, a very bad bargain indeed. The Verd Antique tables I may find, the small bronze of L. Papirius and mother are not to be found, but I shall make further enquiry. Be so kind as to mention whether the basso-relievo ought to be upright or otherwise, as either may be found though not of excellent sculpture, being much sought for for the new Museum. Piranese is come down of his price of the candelabra to 130 Zechines which he says is the lowest he can sell them for, so shall wait your Lordship's further orders. I think I have now answered fully every part of your Lordship's letter and shall conclude by assuring you, my Lord, I shall be most punctual in regard of all your commands which will always be the greatest ambition of, &c.

GAVIN HAMILTON.

Rome the 1st July 1773."

XVII.

"Statue of Cincinnatus and bust of Anti-

nous	£500
Meleager	600
M. Aurelius	300
	£1400

Charges on the above.

To casing the Meleager and M. Aurelius	£13
Fee to the antiquarian	5
Carriage to the Custom house, embarkation of the two cases duty &c.	7
Freight to Leghorn and charges there	12
	£1437

To six vol^s prints at £3 per vol.

18

Received of Right Hon^{ble} the Earl of

Shelburne for the year 1773

850

£605"

XVIII.

"Rome the 12th Sept^r 1773.

"I wrote to you lately and sent inclosed a bill of loading for the Amazon, and gave you advice of my last draught, to which letter I shall refer you for particulars. I have since the honour of your Lordship's of the 20th Aug^r, by which I learn your intentions of suspending any more purchases for a couple of years. The reasons you give are so good, that every person of a good heart must feel and understand them, and I shall most readily obey your commands, as your Lordship is pleased to say you will take the Amazon. I shall endeavour on my part to make the draughts at such intervals as will be convenient to you. What I propose would be to send you my bills for the remaining 305*l*. ster*l* on the 20th of Jan^r next, and those of 200*l*. ster*l* for the Amazon with the charges of case and duty &c on the 20th of April 1774. In this manner I hope it will suit your Lordship's convenience. At the same time I can so manage with my bankers, as to have a little money in case of need with a very trifling loss. I have just purchased a spot of ground under Gensano of the Capitol of St^r Peter's, where I hope to bring to light hidden treasures. It is a wood that has never been touched, full of ruins and parts of broken columns of porphyry &c. &c. If in this or any other of my good spots I should make any remarkable discovery, I shall take the liberty to acquaint you of it and in case that your Lordship should take a fancy to it, I shall with the greatest pleasure keep it till such time as it will be entirely

convenient to you, to make the acquisition. You will excuse, my Lord, the liberty I take in advancing so much, but it is only what I think I am bound in gratitude to do. With regard to the prices, your Lordship will please to observe that the busts which are complete in number are within the bounds prescribed, and in regard to the statues, one with another when completed, would likewise be near the price settled at Rome, that is to say without the additional charges of duty and casing, and if your Lordship will consider maturely, you will agree that it is impracticable to make a collection of 16 or 19 statues of the class of the Cincinnatus and Meleager. The Pope himself nor any prince in Europe cannot boast of such a collection.

GAVIN HAMILTON."

XIX.

"Cincinnatus and Antinous	£500
Meleager	600
M. Aurelius	300
Amazon	200
Fountain Nymph	200
	£1800

Of the above sum I have received of Bar-

azzi

£250

Of Belloni

300

For the year 1773

£550"

XX.

"Rome the 16th January 1774.

"Although your Lordship's commission be suspended, yet I flatter myself that you will continue to honour me with your countenance and esteem as formerly. Assured therefore of your usual partiality towards me, I shall take the liberty from time to time to acquaint you of any piece of good fortune that may occur in the progress of my excavations, the seat of which at present is the Villa of Antoninus Pius, now called Monte Cagnolo. The situation is the finest in the world, as it commands all that plain towards Velletri, Monte Circello, and the sea coast towards Ardea and Nettuno. The particular spot where I am digging now was allotted for the baths. I have found parts of several very fine Candelabra, but none as yet perfect, two groups of grayhounds very entire, another dog scratching his ear and a bitch in the same attitude, an Acteon with two dogs, a small figure, a female Satyr playing on the pipe, a comedian, several young boys, in particular a young Bacchus, and a boy laughing with a bird in his hand, the same as the one at the Villa Borghese, but much finer and more entire. I may add a Cupid, part of a very fine vase with figures in basso-relievo, a Faun, and lastly a Paris somewhat larger than life, an admirable statue indeed and preserved just as it came out of the sculptor's hands. I had almost forgot to mention a female figure of Victory sacrificing a bull, a Mythras, likewise on the Bull, but I must stop short, otherwise I shall have nothing precious to relate in my next letter, which if it was not tiresome to your Lordship I would repeat once a month. Although the above list is a formidable one, yet, my Lord, I must honestly confess that none of them surpass some of the statues I have sent you, nor will it be easy to send any more such to England.

GAVIN HAMILTON."

XXI.

"Rome the 1st May 1774.

As there is nothing I value so much as the continuance of your Lordship's friendship I was of course made very happy with the honour of your last, with the approbation of the Meleager &c. As to the Amazon I did not know that your Lordship had already one in your possession, otherwise I should have declined the subject, but still I hope to set things to rights, and in all probability Mr. Grenville will take it, and shall therefore send you something more interesting. I would willingly send the Paris of Civita Lavinia, but though the head is its own, yet as the neck is modern, I am afraid it will not come within your Lordship's plan. The statue is of the size of the Cincinnatus, in the attitude of giving the apple to Venus. The drapery is very fine. It wants the left hand and one half of the right arm. The rest is preserved as it came out of the sculptor's hands. The price is 400*l*. As I had already given Fisher my bills for the two hundred pounds, I hope your Lordship will not scruple to honour them. They wont be presented till the 25th of this month and perhaps

later. With regard to some fine statues in exchange, your Lordship may depend on my punctuality, having now a great field before me; I mean that of Ostia, which I began lately with a very large statue almost colossal, the subject as yet uncertain, as it wants the head, but being found upon the mosaic pavement near its pedestal, I hope in a few days to complete my good fortune in a thousand pound prize. It is only three days since I found it, and in another couple of weeks I hope to be able to give your Lordship a minute description of it. The style of sculpture is agreeable to the time of Nero or Titus, that is to say the finest age.

I am extremely obliged to your Lordship for your kind recommendation of the fruits of my excavations and your endeavours to promote my interest. In case that Sir Sampson resolves on any purchases in the way of antiquities, I have it in my power to serve him, being rich in marbles.

When I send your Lordship any statue in place of the Amazon, I shall take that opportunity of sending likewise what has been lately published of the Loggia of Raffael, and perhaps may add the ceiling of the baths of Livia on the Palatine mount. Panini is now doing one for Mr. Peachy, which is the most elegant thing I ever saw. I make no doubt but I shall meet with something as an ornament for your garden, I have got one small urn which will do. I have the honour to be, &c. GAVIN HAMILTON."

XXII.

"Rome the 9th February 1775.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the pilasters of the Loggia of Raffael are now finished and have ordered a copy of them coloured, as well as the arches, with 13 of the paintings in small; which Panini will take care shall be done with the greatest neatness. He has done lately the two ceilings of the baths of Livia on the Palatine mount, for Mr. Peachy, which are most elegant and would recommend them to your Lordship as the best thing extant of the sort. I must add that Sig^r Ricciolini has just finished two fine drawings, one from the Heliodoro and the other the Attila. This last I think superior to anything he has ever done. He says that your Lordship did not order these two, but as they are part of that noble work, I think it a pity you should not have it complete, and therefore have secured them in my house, till I know your Lordship's determination. I have likewise set apart a great many pretty pieces of antiquity for your garden, which will cost you only a mere trifle for some little restorations. I have got a middling statue of a consul which costs me thirty two crowns. The restoration, if your Lordship has got any niche in your garden to fill up, is at your service. I only doubt if it will turn to account to pay casing freight and duty &c. As to columns I don't think that they can answer the cost of charges. I hope that your Lordship will have persuasion to make a dilettante of Sir Sampson Gideon. I am now full of fine things, but we want dilettanti. Never was a time so apropos for sending off antiquities as at present having no Pope, nor are we likely to have one soon, the sacred college of Cardinals are much divided.*

I must now say something relating to my late excavations at Roma Vecchia, four miles out of the gate of St John, where I have found two entire busts, one of a Decemvir the other of L. Æmilius Fortunatus, as appears from the inscription on the pieduccio. These with a most elegant vase you will see soon in the possession of Mr Charles Townley, Whitehall. This vase I hold to be one of the most estimable things I have ever found in antiquity. Besides these he has many very precious bits worthy a true dilettante, now on their way to England, and which I should be glad your Lordship saw. I have had a run of bad luck for these two months past at Ostia.

GAVIN HAMILTON."

(To be continued.)

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* The allusion is to the interregnum between the death of Clement XIV. and the election of Pius VI.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COPPER MONUMENTS OF BALAWAT.

British Museum: August 17, 1878.

Mr. Rassam's fortunate discovery of the copper platings which covered and adorned two monuments of wood at Balawat will recal the theory of Semper (*Der Stil*, i., p. 431) that the origin of this method of construction was peculiarly Assyrian; that between the primitive mode of construction in wood and the later construction in stone there came this middle stage of plating with copper or bronze; and that it was from the system of decoration evolved specially for this copper work that the subsequent system of decoration in stone architecture, with its long, narrow friezes of flat reliefs looking as if beaten up from metal, was derived in Assyria, whence it was handed on to Asia Minor and to Greece proper. That a similar habit of plating walls with copper was practised in Greece in the heroic age is inferred from Homer's praise of the bright copper walls of the Palaces of Alkinoös and Menelaos, and is known from the remains in the so-called Treasury of Atreus at Mycenæ; while within historical limits Pausanias tells us of the bronze chambers of the Treasury of the Sikyonians at Olympia, erected in the early part of the seventh century B.C. (vi., 19), and of the bronze Temple of Athene Chalkioikos at Sparta (iii., 17, 2), by both of which structures he appears only to indicate walls covered with this metal. Further, the ornamental patterns executed in stone on the building at Mycenæ are undoubtedly patterns derived from metal working. The singular circumstance is that while the Assyrians from the scarcity of stone were driven to invent copper plating, in the first instance to strengthen and render durable structures of wood or other perishable material, the Greeks, on the contrary, employed it, as at Mycenæ, to cover and conceal the most perfect masonry that could be desired, thus showing that they had lost sight of the original and proper function of the Assyrian invention.

A. S. MURRAY.

THE CODEX AUREUS AT STOCKHOLM.

August 19, 1878.

ACCORDING to Dr. Littledale, in his article on the Stockholm *Codex Aureus* of the Gospels in the *ACADEMY* of August 17 (p. 166), this MS.—

"Is, as most students of textual criticism now know, one of the chief authorities for the *Vetus Italia*, since, although it was long reputed to be a copy of the Vulgate, with perhaps a few more deviations than ordinary from the very unsettled text of that version, closer inspection established a degree of divergence which could not be accounted for on any such hypothesis."

I should be glad to be allowed to express dissent from this curious statement, though it can to a certain extent claim the authority of M. Belsheim, the editor of the *Codex Aureus*. It is quite true that the MS. contains numerous readings which cannot well be due to ordinary corruption of Jerome's text by repeated transcription, and which are in fact shown by coincidence with undoubted earlier texts to have an ante-Hieronimic and therefore in some sense Old Latin origin. But the same may be said of many Vulgate MSS.; for during the long interval before the Hieronimic text obtained complete ascendancy it was becoming adulterated by infiltration from older and more familiar forms of the Latin version. To call such MSS. Old Latin would be a misuse of language, though many particles of what may legitimately be called Old Latin evidence are imbedded in them. It is also true that a question has been raised whether certain MSS. belonging *prima facie* to this class ought not rather to be considered as representatives of local much-revised ante-Hieronimic texts, differing more widely from the ancient or African Old Latin texts than the acknowledged types of ante-Hieronimic revision. However this may be, I can say pretty confidently that the question does not affect the *Codex Aureus*. I cannot pretend to have examined its text throughout; but I have carefully analysed a sufficient number of pages from different Gospels—partly selected, partly taken promiscuously—and have found signs of nothing but a Vulgate text with a thin sprinkling of older readings. As far as I have seen, these readings do not even belong to an ancient and relatively pure type of Old Latin, as is the case in some MSS. of this class; though it is conceivable that a complete examination might lead to a partial modification of view on this point. But in any case, to be told that the Stockholm MS. "is one of the chief authorities for the *Vetus Italia*," by which Dr. Littledale must be assumed to mean the Old Latin, is simply bewildering.

The supposed evidence from orthography will not bear discussion. Some of the alleged peculiarities are genuine classical forms, and at least most of the rest are more likely to be due to the transcriber than to the original writer.

Nothing here said will, I hope, be taken as a disparagement of M. Belsheim's admirable labours. He deserves ample acknowledgment of the pains which he has taken to reproduce faithfully in a cheap form a really interesting MS. belonging to a class which has been woefully neglected. It is much to be desired that his example should be followed among ourselves, for England and Ireland are rich in Latin Biblical MSS. of equal and of yet higher interest. F. J. A. HORT.

POSSIBLE ETYMOLOGY OF "HUZVÁRISH."

Wimbledon: August 20, 1878.

Can any of your readers who may be well read in Persian literature, or well acquainted with colloquial Persian, quote any phrases which would prove the existence and define the meaning of the verb *zuváridan*? This verb seems to have found its way into Richardson's *Dictionary* from Castell's *Lexicon Heptaglotton*, where it is explained, on the authority of Golius, as "*veterascere, in filamenta dissolvi*." If the verb really exists, the

question is whether it means "to become old" merely in the sense of *decrepitude* and *decay*, or also with the signification of *antiquity* and *obsolescence*?

The existence of this verb is of some interest to Pahlavi scholars, as it seems to suggest a reasonable etymology for the enigmatical term *Huzvârish*, which is applied to the mode of writing Pahlavi with a remnant of foreign and obsolete words. The term *Huzvârish*, like the word Pahlavi, is hardly to be found in old Pahlavi texts, and is, therefore, very probably a modern Persian word. Its usual form in Persian writings is *zuvârish*, which is evidently an abstract noun derived from the root of a verb *zuvâridan*, and if this verb exists, and means "to become old" in any sense, we seem to have a fair explanation of *zuvârish*, which is often altered by transposition into *uzvârish*, written *âuzvârish* in Pahlavi characters, and then misread *hûzvârish*.

E. W. WEST.

SCIENCE.

A Candid Examination of Theism. By Physicus. (Trübner.)

THE author of this powerful work has decided to leave his arguments to stand alone, without gaining or losing anything by association with his personality, even at the risk that his reticence will be attributed to the fear of opinion. No reader could fairly suspect him of cowardice. It is impossible to go through his book without forming a very high opinion of his speculative and argumentative power, and a sincere respect for his temperance of statement and his diligent endeavour to make out the best case he can for the views he rejects. At the same time, if anything could rouse the mass of respectable people, who still value the tradition they have inherited, to exert the power which they possibly still possess to make the public discussion of the views of Physicus as perilous as the public discussion of the views of Mr. Noyes, of Oneida Creek, it would be the confession with which Physicus winds up his general summary and conclusions:—

"I am not ashamed to confess that with this virtual negation of God the universe to me has lost its soul of loveliness, and although from henceforth the precept to 'work while it is day' will doubtless but gain an intensified force from the terribly intensified meaning of the words that 'the night cometh, when no man can work,' yet when at times I think, as think at times I must, of the appalling contrast between the hallowed glory of the creed that once was mine, and the lonely mystery of existence as now I find it—at such times I shall ever feel it impossible to avoid the sharpest pang of which my nature is susceptible. For whether it be due to my intelligence not being sufficiently advanced to meet the requirements of the age, or whether it be to the memory of those sacred associations which, to me at least, were the sweetest that life has given, I cannot but feel that for me, and for others who think as I do, there is a dreadful truth in those words of Hamilton—philosophy having become a meditation, not merely of death, but of annihilation, the precept *know thyself* has become transferred into the terrific oracle to Oedipus—

"Mayest thou ne'er know the truth of what thou art."

To "face unpleasant truths" is duty if we have independent grounds for assurance that God or the universe is good in the long run to spirits who will be true to the truth: it is prudence if there be reason to

think that the recognition will be more painful for being deferred. Those who would be pained by the argument of Physicus could have resented his conclusions twenty years ago; perhaps twenty years hence they may be getting callous to them. If he is right, every generation that falls asleep in the faith and hope of Locke and Newton, and Bell and Faraday, is so much gain to the comfort, gladness, efficiency, and perfection of a perishable race upon a perishable planet. Physicus is neither a theist nor a cosmic optimist: for him to construct an argument which makes him miserable can only be called gratuitous self-torture; to publish it, since he believes it irrefutable, can only be called a crime. Hunter may have been mistaken when he thought that he had discovered a poison too subtle to be traced by any tests, but he did right to bury in his grave the knowledge he thought he had reached.

It remains to state and examine the author's argument. This is a difficult task: it is hard to give an outline of what is already too condensed for literary ease and even for speculative clearness. The writer attributes to the reader his own impatience of anything like expansion or illustration, and by an unsparing use of abstraction compresses his main argument into 114 pages, which would hardly be an excessive limit for analysing the difference between Paley's argument from design and the late Mr. Baden Powell's argument from the existence of general laws. Physicus often reiterates that the "Paleyian" argument (as he calls it by a not unpleasing quaintness like the Diabolonian of Bunyan's *Holy War*) is committed to a theory of the *process* of the Creative Intelligence, while the argument from general laws deals with *products*. It is possible to reconstruct for ourselves part of the series of reflections which the author sums up in the terms italicised, but he gives the reader no help, and a reader who disagrees with him cannot be sure of doing him justice.

In the first chapter he runs through "illogical arguments in favour of Theism," which are those drawn from the necessity of *something* self-existent; from the requirements of the human heart; from the existence of theistic aspirations; from alleged intuitive certainty; from the alleged consent of the race; and, lastly, the argument from a First Cause, against which he repeats the argument of Mill in his posthumous essays, most of which Physicus had anticipated for himself. Then comes a very candid and ingenious chapter on the argument from the existence of the human mind, divided into three sections—one on Locke's argument that Matter cannot originate Intelligence, one on Sir William Hamilton's argument from Moral Freedom, and one on Father Newman's argument from Conscience. It is characteristic that all the arguments are isolated: most writers would have discussed the arguments from Moral Freedom and Conscience together; Physicus (who cannot conceive of free will at all) cuts the argument from Conscience in half, and replies separately to the theistic presumptions drawn from the fact that we discern between good and evil, and that we tremble

at wrath to come. Historically he is clearly wrong: self-reproach is a much later product of evolution than the vague panic at anything and everything which follows upon the first grave transgressions which trouble the harmony of primitive natures. For good or evil, as Lucretius has shown, the terrors are a source of theistic conception, not, in the first instance, as Physicus argues, a corollary from them. Nor are we much struck by the laborious and ingenious Appendix, intended to establish a contradiction between Locke's positive doctrine that matter could not of itself originate thought and his conjecture that an intelligent Creator may have given organised matter the power of thought. He is more successful in dealing with the main argument, though here, too, we are inclined to regret his isolation and rigidity. The whole credibility of the paragraph he quotes from Locke disappears from his syllogism: "All known minds are caused by an unknown mind. Our mind is a known mind. . . , &c." And Locke's argument that an order of intelligences which has a beginning presupposes an intelligence without beginning is the other side of the generalised argument from design, that an intelligible order which has a beginning presupposes an intelligence without beginning; their force is much greater in conjunction. But the discussion whether the improbability that matter and motion could originate intelligence is greater or less than the improbability that intelligence could exist apart from the organic conditions under which we know it is very judicious and clear, and will leave many readers under the impression that the question whether the occurrence of human reason in time proves the pre-existence of an intelligent Deity is almost like the question whether the fact that you can strike a light from flint and steel proves the pre-existence of the sun or other permanent source of light.

The examination of the "Paleyian" view suffers from over-confidence. The writer adds nothing to the argument that the adaptation of organisms to their environment is like the adaptation of rivers to their valleys which it is still generally assumed that they excavated; and he rebukes Mr. Mill for not seeing that the doctrine of evolution settles the question. On the other hand, both the statement of the argument from general laws (largely taken from Baden Powell) and the author's sympathy with it are impressive and attractive in a high degree; and the impressiveness naturally does not detract from the force of the announcement that this argument "must now for ever be abandoned by reasonable men." It struck Physicus independently, as it has struck Mr. Herbert Spencer and "Proteus" (whose correspondence with "Amadeus," edited by Mr. Aubrey de Vere, we hope to notice shortly) that "all and every law follows as a necessary consequence from the persistence of force and the primary qualities of matter"—he should have added, of matter distributed in suitable quantity to bring all the laws into play. This is a large abatement, but it does not destroy the force of the following paragraph:—

"If all natural laws are self-evolved, and if human intelligence is but a subjective photograph of certain among their inter-relations, it seems

but natural that when this photograph compares itself with the whole external world from parts of which it was taken, its subjective lights and shadows should be found to correspond with some of the objective lights and shadows much more perfectly than with others. Still there would be doubtless sufficient general conformity to lead the thinking photograph to conclude that the great world of objective reality, instead of being the cause of such conformity as exists, was itself the effect of some common cause—that it, too, was of the nature of a picture. Dropping the figure, if it is true that human intelligence has been evolved by natural law, then, in view of all that has been said, it must now, I think, be tolerably apparent that as by the hypothesis human intelligence has always been required to think and to act in conformity with law, human intelligence must at last be in danger of confusing or identifying the fact of action in conformity with law with the existence and the action of a self-conscious intelligence. Reading then in external nature innumerable examples of action in conformity with law, human intelligence falls back upon the unwarrantable identification, and out of the bare fact that law exists in nature concludes that beyond nature there is an intelligent Lawgiver."

The paragraph dealing with the waste of energy is undoubtedly weighty, though it might be more accurate to say that the instances of such waste diminish as we approach the organic world than that the instances of economy are confined to it. The chapter on the logical standing of the question of the being of a God, and the supplementary essay on the Ultimate Mystery of things, can only be commended to readers with a turn for very abstract thinking; and the criticism of Prof. Flint's Baird Lectures is too fragmentary to be effective.

The opponents of Physicus will be grateful for the very neatly reasoned essays upon Prof. Fiske's Cosmic Theism, and the speculative standing of materialism. The first of these proves very simply that "the term 'Cosmic Theism' is not an appropriate term whereby to denote the theory of things as set forth in *Cosmic Philosophy*, and that it would, therefore, be more judicious to leave the doctrine of the Unknowable as Mr. Spencer has left it—that is, without theological complications of any kind." The second disposes of the claim put forward in behalf of Mr. Spencer, that he has laid the spectre of materialism, by an argument which will not soon be answered—viz. that, assuming the data of that school, "what we know as Mind is dependent (whether by way of causality or not is immaterial) on highly complex forms of what we know as Matter in association with highly peculiar distributions of what we know as Force." It is harder to estimate the discussion of metaphysical teleology, which deals with the question whether the theistic hypothesis, though scientifically superfluous, may be a legitimate intellectual satisfaction, and concludes that thinkers who will resolutely abstain from being sure of it may fairly allow themselves the indulgence of entertaining it if they find it suits their intellectual habits.

Such an impotent conclusion suggests several general reflections. One is that such belief in theism as still keeps its ground is no more the product of the arguments of Paley or Baden Powell than our belief in an external world is a product of Mr. Herbert

Spencer's vigorous criticism of Berkeley. If we are to have a discussion of the subject at all, we want to know how the theistic tradition got possession, and how it maintains it (whatever Physicus may think, Mr. Spencer has not solved the first question or approached the last). Then we want to know whether the people who started the tradition and maintain it are more fit or less to guide the opinion of the community than men of science: the claim which Physicus puts forward for men of science is really as naive as the claim which the military class in a barbaric community put forward to guide its action. Another reflection is that, if we are to have it settled by bare argument, the German arguments ought to count as well as the English. Yet another is that the English hardly get fair play: it is admitted repeatedly that average cultivated intelligence tends spontaneously to affirm or postulate theism, and we have solemn warnings against this tendency. Why? Average cultivated intelligence is *ex hypothesi* a product of evolution, and this is a strong presumption in favour of all its spontaneous affirmations, even those that transcend experience, though of course they may be rebutted by proving that those who entertain them are disposed thereby to neglect or falsify experience. Much might be added, if there were space, on the intrinsic credibility of the evolution hypothesis, which Physicus assumes as on a level with the doctrine of gravitation, and on its precise bearing upon the familiar forms of the argument from design. For instance, in Mr. Darwin's form of the hypothesis it appears that all the changes by which organisms are differentiated are to the advantage of the organism or incidental to advantageous change. When the hypothesis assumes its final form this may seem too favourable to theism. Again, it appears that variations which Natural Selection extinguishes occur as readily as those which it preserves. This, perhaps, may ultimately seem too favourable to atheism.

G. A. SIMCOX.

THE PAHLAVI VERSION OF THE FIRST CHAPTER OF THE VENDIDAD.

Die Pehlevi-version des Ersten Capitels des Vendidad, nebst dem Versuch einer ersten Uebersetzung und Erklärung. Von Dr. Wilhelm Geiger. (Erlangen: A. Deichert; London: Fr. Thimm.)

THE Vendidad is for the Zoroastrians what the Pentateuch is for the Jews, but with one important difference, for while the Pentateuch includes probably all the primeval history and original ceremonial laws which the Jews ever possessed, the Vendidad contains but a few fragments of the ancient traditions and early religious laws of the Zoroastrians. These fragments, however, are all that survive of their original code of laws and customs, mingled with some of their oldest legendary history, and may be roughly compared to four or five scattered chapters of Genesis and Exodus added to seventeen or eighteen from various parts of Leviticus and Numbers. When complete, in the time of Darius Hystaspes and his

successors, the Zoroastrian literature is said to have consisted of twenty-one voluminous works, several of which treated of laws and religious customs; and after the general wreck of the ancient Persian empire, occasioned by the conquests of Alexander the Great and the succeeding five centuries of Greek and Arsacidan domination, the first Sassanian kings of Persia were still able to recover some fragments of nearly all these works. The final destruction of most of the last remnants of these Zoroastrian writings must, therefore, be attributed to the subsequent ravages of the Mohammedans. The continued preservation of so much of the Vendidad as the Sassanian kings were able to recover was probably owing to its constant use in the religious ritual of the Zoroastrians, in which it occupies quite as prominent a position as the Jewish Psalms hold in Christian worship. All the other fragments of ancient Zoroastrian literature which have been preserved are also either ritualistic formulas, or hymns and legends of the angels which are frequently used in the religious services of the Zoroastrians.

Written in the Avesta language (mis-called Zend by Europeans), which may be considered as an eastern dialect of the Ancient Persian and a sister of the Vedic Sanskrit, the Vendidad must have soon become unintelligible to the Persians as their ancient language rapidly assumed a simpler form, and absorbed foreign elements, during and after the Greek supremacy. It became necessary, therefore, to translate the book into Pahlavi, a term which may be vaguely applied to the varying language current in Persia at any time during the rule of the Arsacidan and Sassanian dynasties, and perhaps for a century later. Whether this Pahlavi translation was made before the fragments of the Vendidad were collected by the first Sassanian monarchs, or at the time of that collection, is quite uncertain; but it seems to have been thoroughly revised and modernised about the time of Khusro Noshirwan (A.D. 531-579), when it must have assumed its present general form, although a few alterations may have been made in it in later times. This Pahlavi version is not only a literal translation, interspersed with paraphrases and alternative renderings of difficult passages, but also contains many long explanatory commentaries, in which the opinions of several old commentators, as well as sentences from other Avesta books, are quoted. It appears to have been never written separately from the original Avesta text, for in all known MSS. the two versions are written alternately, each Avesta sentence or phrase being immediately followed by its Pahlavi translation and commentary, and that again by the next Avesta sentence. But besides this alternating Avesta and Pahlavi text, we find the Vendidad in another form, in which the various chapters of the Avesta text alone are written in their proper places for recital in the Zoroastrian liturgy. This combination of the Vendidad with the strictly liturgical books (the Yasna and Visparad) is called the Vendidad Sâdah, but it does not supply an independent version of the Avesta text of the Vendidad, for the chapters be-

tray their origin from the alternating Avesta-Pahlavi text, by including several of the Avesta sentences quoted by the Pahlavi translator in explanation of his comments, which form no part of the original Avesta text. This erroneous separation of the translator's Avesta quotations from his Pahlavi text has also been continued by European editors, and it will, in fact, be impossible to avoid it in many cases, until the meaning of both texts has been thoroughly ascertained.

All the known MSS. of the Vendidad with Pahlavi are descended from one original, which existed in Sistân, and from which a copy was taken in A.D. 1185 and presented to a Parsi priest on his return to India (to a place on the Indus whose name may be read Khôjah) after spending six years in Sistân. This copy is no longer extant, but the oldest existing MSS. were transcribed from a copy of it in A.D. 1324 at Kambay in Gujarât. One of these MSS. is at present in the University Library at Copenhagen, and another in the India Office Library at London, but both have lost their earlier chapters, for which we have now to trust to later copies, the oldest of which appears to be that in the library of Mânékji Limji Hâtaria at Teheran, which was written at Bhrôch [Broach] in Gujarât in A.D. 1594; though another copy in the University Library at Bombay seems to be about the same age.

Both the Avesta and Pahlavi texts have been published by Spiegel, and the Avesta text by Westergaard, but the separation of the two texts is unfortunate. The Avesta has also been translated into French both by Anquetil and Harlez, and into German by Spiegel, and his version has been re-translated into English by Bleek; some few chapters have likewise been translated by other scholars; but all these translations are urgently in need of thorough revision. Dr. Geiger, a pupil of Spiegel, has now undertaken the difficult task of translating the Pahlavi version, and publishes the first chapter as a specimen of the mode in which he thinks such a translation should be prepared, so as to enable scholars to judge how far the Pahlavi will assist them in understanding the Avesta text. Scholars will certainly be glad of such assistance, although most of them know that the discovery of a MS. in Persia, descended from the original Pahlavi Vendidad through copies independent of the Indian MSS., may render a translation, based upon the present received text, obsolete at any moment. They are also pretty well aware that they must not expect much more assistance, in their Avesta studies, from the tradition of Sassanian times than Biblical scholars would have expected, in their study of the Pentateuch, from the Septuagint if it had been composed in the time of Constantine. But the Sassanian tradition has an interest of its own, which will make Geiger's work very acceptable to Orientalists. His mode of publication gives them a transcript of the Pahlavi text in Hebrew characters, followed by a German translation with a long explanatory commentary. For the translation and commentary they will, no doubt, be sufficiently grateful; but if he could not give them the text in the original characters, why take the very un-

necessary trouble of transcribing it into Hebrew letters? why not give it in Roman characters at once? The old practice of teaching Greek and Italian to English school-boys by means of books written in Latin and French is now nearly extinct, and writers on Assyrian Cuneiform have found the Roman character simpler than the Hebrew for their transcriptions, why then should Pahlavi students have their studies made more complicated by Hebrew transcriptions of Iranian words? The practice cannot be defended on the score of leaving the student unbiassed in his reading of the ambiguous Pahlavi characters, for the transcriber must settle such readings, after his own fashion, before he can write the words either in Hebrew or Roman letters. Nor does the existence of a few hundred Semitic logograms in Iranian writings make their language so far Semitic as to be best represented by Hebrew letters. While advising Geiger to use Roman transcripts in future, in place of Hebrew, I would further recommend a closer study of the Sassanian inscriptions, and a careful consideration of Haug's works, before settling his readings. Haug's readings may not always be acceptable, but when based upon the contemporary evidence of the inscriptions and on careful reasoning, they are not to be lightly disregarded by any scholar wishing to advance in knowledge. They would suggest that *l* might be advantageously substituted for *r* in the words: *var*, "to," *ra*, "me," *râ*, "not," *ranman*, "us," *varman*, "that," *rôit*, "is not," *ar*, "do not," and *rârâ*, "up;" *r* for *n* in *band*, "except," *gabnâ*, "man," *tônâ*, "bull," *sandâr*, "a chief," *kant*, "done," and *fnâj*, "forth;" *y* for *d* in *dâsûn*, "have," *dâtûn*, "come," *dâmtûn*, "arrive," and *daknimûn*, "stand;" and that *Aûharmazd* is better Pahlavi than *Anhômâ*, *yazdân* than *yahân*, *hōman* than *hanman*, &c.

Variations in Pahlavi reading do not, however, affect the translation of texts to any great extent, as the meanings of most Pahlavi words are better known than their pronunciation. So that Geiger's translation will be much more useful than his transcription of the text. Not having had access to older MSS. than those of last century, on which Spiegel's text of the earlier part of the Pahlavi Vendidad is based, he has sometimes been misled by corrupt forms which the older MSS. in Teheran and Bombay would correct; and in some cases his interpretation of the genuine text is open to dispute. A few corrections of such inaccuracies may be here indicated, but others will be observed on a comparison of his translation with that which will be found in the second edition of Haug's Essays.

The first chapter of the Vendidad contains an account of the first sixteen settlements of the Iranians made perfect by Anharmazd, and of the evils introduced into each of them by the evil spirit. Passing over the earlier part of the chapter, which abounds with difficulties, rendered still more perplexing by the unlucky separation of the two texts effected by European editors, it may be noted that the evil introduced into the second settlement was "a swarm of locusts which even destroys the cattle" (*kûruko mēg-i*

gōspendân yahêd-ich, ver. 16). The sixth settlement is styled "the village-deserting," because where others "keep the periods of nine nights and a month, they desert the house as evil (*khânak pavan vadak*) and go away" (ver. 30), which refers to the periods during which a place remains unclean when once defiled. The evil introduced into this settlement was probably "the mosquito whose cry of long-continued annoyance would be this: I am hungry!" (*sarchâ-i dêr-sêjakîh vâchak hanâ hômande: Gushnak hômanam!* ver. 32). The description of sorcery (ver. 53-58), the evil of the eleventh settlement, is probably an old Avesta commentary (a true Zand of the original Avesta) which is given both in Avesta and Pahlavi; and the words *serdâr va terg*, which have puzzled both Spiegel and Geiger, are given clearly enough in the older MSS. as *snêshar va takarg*, "sleet and hail;" the phrase being: "so also they bring up sleet and hail" (ver. 57). The animals *tâlman va raspûk*, mentioned in ver. 66, are "the fox and ichneumon" (not "birds and foxes," which would require the words *dâlman va rūpâh*, "the eagle and fox"); *tâlman* is the Huzvârish equivalent of *rûpâh* (Pers. *rûbâh*) "fox," *raspûk* is Pers. *râsû*, "weasel or ichneumon," and both the *rûpâh* and *raspûk* are mentioned together in Vend. v. 112, so they cannot mean the same animal. In ver. 71 we should surely read "dwelling even on non-Aryan (*anâirich*) territories" (not "the hideous covering of the districts"), and *bârtz*, "autumn," as the hot season, seems to be contrasted with *sarmâh*, "the cold season or winter."

Notwithstanding the defects which may be thus pointed out, Geiger's translation is on the whole well considered, and certainly two-thirds of it may be implicitly relied on; for the remaining third the student will still have to rely to a great extent on his own resources, or to wait for further attempts at translation. There can be little doubt that the author would have acted more prudently if he had postponed publication till he had completed the translation of the whole Vendidad. By the time he had finished the twenty-second chapter he would have been well prepared for a thorough revision of the first, with the aid of the more extensive vocabulary and greater experience of idioms that he would by that time have acquired; he would also have had the great additional advantage of criticising the translations of others before submitting his own work to criticism.

E. W. WEST.

RECENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

Advanced Text-Book of Geology, Descriptive and Industrial. By David Page, LL.D., F.G.S., &c. Sixth Edition, revised and enlarged. (Blackwood and Sons.) When a work has reached its sixth edition the business of the reviewer becomes tolerably simple. The work has, indeed, taken a recognised position in its own class, and this position will hardly be disturbed by any criticism which the reviewer may offer. He need consequently concern himself but little with the general plan of the book, but will have accomplished his task when he has seen that the additions and alterations have brought it into harmony with the existing state of our knowledge. We have carefully done this with Prof. Page's *Ad-*

vanced Text-Book, and are happy to report that in its latest form it fairly reflects the present aspect of geological science. Much new matter has been inserted, in small type, and some capital illustrations have also been added. The work runs to about 500 pages, and deals concisely with all branches of the science. It is accompanied by a Glossary, which cannot fail to assist the beginner, though here and there we meet with a definition to which we should certainly take exception. For example, "Keuper (Ger.), literally 'copper'" is a definition which unquestionably needs modification; fluor-spar, again, does not consist of "67.75 lime, and 32.25 fluoric acid"—in point of fact it contains neither lime nor fluoric acid; so, too, orthoclase is not thus named "because of its straight flat cleavage," but because it offers two well-defined *rectangular* cleavages. Prof. Page's strength lies in his skilful use of the pen; and it need hardly be said that, having selected his facts with judgment, he presents them to the reader in remarkably attractive style. With the additions which have been introduced, his *Advanced Text-Book* remains to-day what it was when it first appeared, twenty years ago, one of the safest compilations that can be put into the hands of anyone anxious to acquire an elementary knowledge of geology without being oppressed with a mass of details or puzzled by a crowd of technicalities.

Reboisement in France; or, Records of the Re-planting of the Alps, the Cevennes, and the Pyrenees, with Trees, Herbage and Bush, with a View to arresting and preventing the destructive Consequences and Effects of Torrents. Compiled by John Croumbie Brown, LL.D. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) In a treatise on the hydrology of South Africa, published some time ago and duly noticed in these columns, Dr. Brown described in striking terms the effects of the torrential floods which form such potent agents of destruction in the arid districts of the Cape. The writer suggested in that work several means for remedying this unhappy condition of things; and with the view of strengthening his suggestions he now publishes the present treatise. It forms, in fact, one of a series prepared by Dr. Brown for the instruction of our colonists. Although it is modestly called a compilation, it is nevertheless of great value. It tells us with fullness and clearness what measures have been taken by the Administration of Forests in France to avert the disastrous effects of the torrents of the High Alps. The most successful of such means are those known as *Reboisement*, or the planting of trees in districts from which the forests have been removed, and *Gazonnement*, or the formation of a dense turf of herbage and bush upon adjacent ground. Those who have no opportunity of consulting the foreign works and original Reports on this subject will find an excellent digest of them in Dr. Brown's present volume—a volume which should command the attention of all whose lot may happen to be cast in countries which are exposed to destructive floods.

Beiträge zur Anthropologie und Psychologie. Von Eduard Reich. (Brunswick: Vieweg.) The essence of the universe is the aether, or more exactly the life of the aether. This comprises the rotation of the aether-atoms, their consolidation into matter, the reciprocal action of the matter-atoms thus produced with the free and active aether, and so on till the temporary matter breaks up again, and returns into the eternal aether whence it came. The active aether is soul, and it is thus possible to explain by aethereal transmission the operations of the "magical sense" whereby sensitive persons (the author is one) perceive events happening at a distance; thus also in the minds of prophetic dreamers aethereal shocks develop pictures of events which are to happen in the future. Dr. Reich, though an ingenious combiner of current scientific ideas, seems to have no notion of proof by evidence such as non-magical minds require, and we do not care to follow his speculations into the reform of morals

and the Church of the future. Indeed, one is surprised to see his book appearing in the familiar brick-red wrapper associated with the names of Helmholtz and Henle.

The London Science Class-Books. Edited by Prof. G. C. Foster and P. Magnus. (Longmans.) The editors state in their Preface to the first volume ("Astronomy") that there is still a want of books adapted for school purposes upon several important branches of science, and that the new Series will aim at supplying this deficiency. We wonder whether the editors can have looked through the little book on astronomy, and whether in their opinion it satisfies the alleged want. According to the author's Preface the volume is intended for the use of pupils in the higher classes of schools; and "much pains has been taken to direct the attention of the reader to the fundamental principles of the science." If it were not for this positive statement, the fact would probably not be suspected by any reader or teacher who possesses some clear notions of elementary astronomy, and who looks through the book to form an opinion of its value. We cannot afford space for quotations. But let any good teacher look through chapter v., or, if that is too long, let him read § 24, or § 11, or § 34, or § 80, or § 82, or let him only glance at fig. 38, and he will have seen enough to satisfy himself that the book is but ill fitted for the use of his pupils. We regret that the author should have made what we cannot help thinking the mistake of writing such a book.

Modern Geometry: a New Elementary Course of Plane Geometry. By Dr. R. Wormell, M.A. (Murby.) The fact that this is a third edition shows that the treatment of geometry adopted by Dr. Wormell has met with the approbation of teachers. Two principal reasons assigned for the study of this subject in schools are "because the demonstration of the properties of geometrical figures affords one of the best means of training the mind to habits of thought and accurate reasoning, and on account of their industrial and scientific importance." This last point is kept in view throughout the book, and the modes of investigation are based on a logical foundation. There is a short sketch of the logical relation of certain propositions, and, *inter alia*, a chapter on Maxima and Minima. Simple exercises are scattered over the work. This present edition has been prescribed for use in the public schools of New Brunswick, and has been improved by many corrections and additions, furnished by Dr. W. B. Jack, President of the N. B. University. An Appendix by this gentleman exhibits, in a tabular form, the correspondence between the propositions of this work and those of Euclid. The Notes are very suggestive for the teaching of any text-book of geometry. We may remark in conclusion that the text is founded on that of the best French geometers, and is treated generally in accordance with the lines laid down in the Syllabus of the Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching.

An Elementary Manual of Co-ordinate Geometry and Conic Sections. By the Rev. James White, M.A. (C. F. Hodgson and Son.) Whenever we see such a statement as the above, we at once think of the additional confirmation it gives to a remark made a few years since by a writer on the subject of "Academical Reform," and we imagine him adding the author's name to his list of "nearly twenty works on Conic Sections which have been published by clergymen during the last few years." The work before us is stated to be the expansion of a syllabus on the subject drawn up for the use of the cadets of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and contains the substance of Mr. White's lectures. As indicating the treatment adopted at the Academy, the book is of use, and many of its articles are well put and treat the subject in a fresh manner, but the execution generally is grievously marred by the too-frequent indica-

tions of carelessness and haste in getting the work through the press. At present we fear to recommend it to students, for many of the formulae are very incorrectly given. Besides a brief geometrical and analytical treatment of the conic sections there is a very slight sketch of solid geometry, and an Appendix of some elementary problems and theorems.

How to teach Proportion, without Reference to Commensurability. With additional Notes on collateral Subjects. By A. J. Ellis, F.R.S. A Lecture reprinted from the *Educational Times* of December 1, 1876. (C. F. Hodgson and Son.) When the Syllabus of Plane Geometry was brought out by the Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching, of course the treatment of the difficult subject of Proportion had to be considered. Mr. Ellis took an active part in criticising the several schemes then put forward, and subsequently published his *Algebra identified with Geometry*, an elaborate treatise of eighty-four pages. The views expressed in the elementary part of this work met with considerable acceptance; and in consequence, we believe, of several applications from teachers the present lecture was drawn up and delivered at an evening meeting of the College of Preceptors. Mr. Ellis considers it a great error to skip the fifth book of Euclid, and as it were to pitchfork the geometrical tyro from the fourth into the sixth book with no more preparation than is to be got by committing to memory two or three definitions from the fifth book. The mode, too, of treatment in bringing only the subject of commensurables before the student is objected to, seeing that these are but particular cases, whereas incommensurables are far more generally met with in geometry. Maintaining that Euclid's method is masterly and simple, and meets in the best way possible the difficulty of passing from discontinuous arithmetic to continuous geometry, Mr. Ellis, in this pamphlet of fifty-two pages, has written what cannot but be of great service to all mathematical teachers. We feel convinced that all will get some wrinkles from it whether they agree with the author or not.

Geometry in Modern Life. By J. Scott Russell, F.R.S. (Eton: Williams and Son.) This work is the substance of two lectures on Useful Geometry given before the Literary Society at Eton. The society, we believe, has now been in existence among the Eton boys for some seven or eight years. After the manner of kindred societies the members read papers once a fortnight; after the reading there is a discussion of the paper. At these meetings members only are ordinarily present; occasionally some of the masters attend. Other meetings of a public character are held, when friends are invited to hear lectures delivered by such men as Profs. Ruskin, Colvin and Wayte, Commander Cameron, our author, and others. Keeping these circumstances in view, the present lectures must have been, we should think, very long, as the substance only of them is given in this large volume. The book is exceedingly well and correctly printed. There is but one mistake, we think, and that a numerical one, on page 150, where for 56 should be read 54. The question Mr. Scott Russell proposes is, "Why is geometry to the greatest number of human beings the *Unknown*, both as science and art?" His answer is:—"Geometry is and was always an exact, precise, and hard study. Geometry is hard to learn and hard to practise. Geometry requires of the learner self-sacrifice. Geometry requires of the worker dexterity, exactness, forethought. Thus the nature of geometry makes it hard to get and hard to use." Holding these opinions the lecturer, by very easy stages, leads on his young audience, and takes them a few steps on the road,* drawing illustrations from land-surveying and similar practical

* "What I have shown you of geometry is only the first flight of a few steps upwards towards that great temple of knowledge," &c. (p. 189)

applications of the science. He then introduces them to the elementary properties of prime numbers. His most valuable chapters are xii. to xv., in which he applies his treatment to symmetry, harmony, and melody; to sight, light, shape, and shadow; to matter, force, and motion. These illustrations from sound, optics, and mechanics, are of the kind to allure boys to the study of this subject, as they furnish some answer to an oft-put question, "What is the use of learning geometry?" We had noted many passages for comment, but space forbids our doing so. Sydney Smith somewhere writes:—"There are two questions to be asked respecting every new publication—Is it worth buying? is it worth borrowing?" Without taking upon ourselves the responsibility of recommending the purchase of the work before us, we can recommend that for a certain class of pupils the book should be at least borrowed.

Elements of Geometry based on Euclid. Book I. for Elementary and Middle-Class Schools. By Edward Atkins, B.Sc. (W. Collins.) Euclid, with marginal notes indicating the steps of the reasoning.

Takimetry: Concrete Geometry in Three Lessons—Accessible—Inaccessible—Incalculable; Fundamental Takimetry . . . (we spare our readers the rest of the long title), by Edouard Lagout. Translated by Daniel W. Gwynne, M.D. (W. Collins.) *Natural Geometry: An Introduction to the Logical Study of Mathematics*, based upon the Tachymetrical Works of M. E. Lagout, by A. Mault. (Macmillan.) We were first made acquainted with M. Lagout's work through a review of it in the *Nouvelles Annales* for October, 1875. For those of our readers who would wish to know what M. Lagout says in reply, we may state that his letter is given in the June number of last year.* We are not pleased with Dr. Gwynne's presentation of the method. Most of the eulogistic notices ("I am going to make use of takimetry as a ploughshare to introduce the light into untrained minds;" "I find that takimetry carries in its flanks a complete revolution for teaching the sciences") with which the text is overloaded should have been struck out. We may state that the value of both these works for teaching purposes in a great measure depends upon the models which should accompany them. They are adapted to the initiation of beginners into the difficulties of geometry. Mr. Mault's work is better suited, we think, to ordinary school purposes. It is divided into—Part i., Geometry by Sight (measurement of flat surfaces and of solids); Part ii., Scientific Geometry, reasoning aided by sight. This latter part is a fair introduction to pure geometry.

The Practice of Arithmetic; a companion volume to the *Principles of Arithmetic*. By D. O'Sullivan, Ph. D. Part I. (Dublin: A. Thom.) As its title indicates, this is a collection of examples. The author's reason for separating the *Practice* from the *Principles of Arithmetic* is—"I have long been of opinion that the ordinary treatises on arithmetic contain at once too much and too little theory—too much for mere pupils, to whom it is quite unintelligible; and too little for such 'children of a larger growth' as may wish to acquire a thorough knowledge of the philosophy of the subject. Indeed, certain portions—as the theories of measures and multiples—cannot be taken satisfactorily in the absence of general symbols, the employment of which supposes the student to be more or less conversant with algebra."

The book contains enough practice for the most exacting student of arithmetic. Answers are appended.

Elementary Arithmetic; with brief Notices of its History. By Robert Potts, M.A. (National Society's Depository.) Mr. Potts prefixed to his

* The reviewer (M. Casimir Rey) replies in the August number (pp. 373-376), and concludes by remarking, "une polémique sur ce livre me semblerait peu intéressante."

edition of Euclid's Elements an interesting historical sketch; so in this case he has drawn up an account of a like character, having as his text Arithmetic and matter connected therewith. The work is divided into twelve sections, each of which is published in a separate pamphlet, and is devoted to a distinct branch of the subject. The first five parts are concerned with the historical aspect of numbers, money, weights and measures, and logarithms. Though much of this matter may be found in Peacock's and De Morgan's works, there is ample evidence here of original research. Our space will not allow us to discuss any one branch in any detail, but we can commend this sketch. The remaining seven parts are devoted to practice, for which end there is a very large and interesting collection of exercises.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT DUBLIN.

WHETHER the Dublin meeting of the Association will prove as great a success as its friends believe, is yet to be seen; it is certain, however, that the attendance is large, and the proceedings generally have hitherto been more animated than was the case last year. The President's address has been already commented upon in our last issue.

Mr. Spottiswoode had scarcely spoken for five minutes, when some persons began to make their way out, and their example was speedily followed by others: this continued until the end of the address. The entrance of late arrivals added to the confusion; while a large number of those who retained their seats—the ladies especially—entered into conversation upon a variety of subjects, thus effectually preventing those who were trying hard to listen from hearing more than two consecutive sentences of the address. Some produced newspapers for perusal; while others undisturbedly resigned themselves to slumber. Mr. Spottiswoode, however, in spite of these multifarious interruptions, manfully persevered, and concluded his address at 9.20, by which time the balconies had considerably thinned. The Lord Mayor proposed a vote of thanks (on behalf of the "splendid assembly"), which was seconded by Dr. Lloyd, the Provost of Trinity, who was received with great enthusiasm; and so the opening meeting came to a close.

Thursday, August 15.—In Section A (Mathematics) the proceedings were opened by Prof. Haughton, the president (Prof. Salmon) being absent. The report of the Committee on Underground Temperatures was read, the principal novelty of which was the proposal to make observations in filled-up bores by a thermo-electric method. Mr. J. R. Wigham read papers on new applications of gas for lighthouses and on fog-signals. In Section B (Chemistry) Dr. Maxwell Simpson's presidential address urged the claims of chemical science to a place in general education, and the rights of original research to a position in the curriculum for higher degrees in our universities. The Reports of two committees were read: one on the investigation of some of the less known alkaloids, especially veratrine and berberine; the other on the best means of developing light from coal gas, in which the employment of cannal in preference to common gas was advocated. Section C (Geology), which was largely attended, was mainly occupied with Irish geology, to which the address of the President, Mr. John Evans, was also in part devoted. In Section D (Biology) Prof. Flower delivered an interesting address in which he contrasted our present zoological knowledge with that of the time of Linnaeus, as evidenced in his *Systema Naturae* (1766), concluding with a few practical remarks on the revision of zoological nomenclature. In the department of Zoology and Botany (the only one which met to-day) Canon Tristram read the Report of the committee appointed for the purpose of obtaining a "close time" for indigenous animals, which dealt somewhat severely with the Report of the committee of the Scotch Herring Fisheries, and

elicited a good deal of conversation. Dr. Dobson had a technical paper on the Geographical Distribution of the Cheiroptera; and Dr. Rae's paper on the Geographical Distribution and Migration of Animals of the Hudson's Bay district interested many. Section E (Geography) was largely attended, and Sir Wyville Thomson told once more the story of the voyage of the *Challenger*. The Rev. F. W. Holland's account of his journey on foot through Arabia Petraea threw a good deal of new light on the geography of that singularly unexplored region. His identification of some of the places mentioned in the Scripture narrative differs widely from that generally received; while among his discoveries may be named that of a road which was probably the one pursued by Abraham when travelling from the south country to Egypt. Lieutenant H. H. Kitchener read a paper on the Survey of Galilee, in the course of which he urged the preservation of the synagogue at Capernaum, which is rapidly disappearing, owing to the stones being burnt for lime. In Section F (Economic Science) the presidential address by Prof. Ingram has been noticed elsewhere. In Section G the President, Mr. Edward Easton, delivered a purely technical address on the Conservancy of Rivers and Streams, "in the widest sense of the term;" and was followed by papers of similar bearing.

Friday, August 16.—The attractions of to-day were decidedly centred in Section D. Following Dr. Robert McDonnell, whose introductory address to the Department of Anatomy and Physiology was a considerable panegyric on the late French physiologist, Claude Bernard, Prof. Huxley led off the business of the Department of Anthropology by a very interesting extempore address, in the course of which he defined the special region of the anthropologist, including in this the origin and growth of religions in their different forms, and the distribution and origin of man. The growth of the study of anthropology afforded grounds for congratulation; and the "volcanic" nature of the subject when first brought forward at the British Association was humorously referred to. It is curious to notice how at present the Association seems to have lost the power of being either shocked or alarmed at any expression of opinion. Sir John Lubbock's observations on ants, which are not new to the London public, were the other attractive feature of the day, and the unfortunately limited space at his disposal disappointed many who were anxious to hear him. It was proposed to obviate this inconvenience by the delivery of the paper in the open air, but the uncertainty of the weather—which has been by no means favourable to the Association—prevented this. In Section C the fourteenth Report on the exploration of Kent's Cave was read, and there was a faint attempt to get up a discussion with regard to the antiquity of man. The proceedings in the other sections were mainly technical. The attendance throughout the day, except at the meetings already named, and in the refreshment-room, showed a marked falling off. Mr. Romanes gave an interesting lecture in the evening in the exhibition building on the Intelligence of Animals.

Saturday, August 17.—Only the Geological Section met to-day, when nothing of any importance took place.

The other Sections acted on the maxim "dulce est desipere in loco," which has at no meeting of the Association been more thoroughly acted on than on the present occasion. Garden parties, breakfasts, luncheons, *soirées*, and excursions (to the latter of which to-day has been given up) have been at least as prominent as, and infinitely more popular than, the scientific aspects of the meeting; and since the close of the first and the more attractive half of the scientific proceedings we cannot help wondering how science has been advanced during the past week. Undoubtedly two or three papers of general interest, and a few more of technical importance, have been brought

forward; but these would have met with a more suitable, and in many cases a more attentive, reception at the meetings of the different societies devoted to the various subjects treated upon. The almost total desertion of the Museum of the Royal Dublin Society on Friday night, and the comments of visitors upon the objects exhibited, were alike evidences of the position which "science" occupied in the minds of the crowds who were present. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that, save for the money realised by the meetings, which certainly is in the end very judiciously employed, and for the reports of the special committees of investigation, which are often of real value, there is but little gain to science from these monster picnics. The *Irish Times*, in a series of articles, which rumour attributes to an official of Trinity College, pokes admirable fun at the whole of the proceedings. Dublin has done much in the way of entertaining its visitors, from a "Vice-Regal" garden-party and a Lord Mayor's banquet down to a teetotal breakfast and an organ recital in the chapel of Trinity (which last nearly fell through in consequence of an unexpected hitch). The phonograph has been made to supply the place which the telephone occupied last year; and to-morrow special sermons are to be delivered by special preachers. It is all very pleasant in its way, but hardly consistent with the title of the Association.

SCIENCE NOTES.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Anthropology at the Paris Exhibition.—No branch of pure science is better represented at Paris than the science of Anthropology. Attention has been called more than once in these columns to the preparations which have been made during the past year by the Anthropological Committee in Paris to secure the due representation of this science. The results which are now displayed show that the appeals made by this committee have been liberally responded to by collectors in all parts of the world. The "Exposition des Sciences Anthropologiques," occupies a large though plain building in the Trocadéro Park, and comprises the choicest selections from public museums and private collections. Case after case is crowded with skulls and skeletons of various races, contributed especially by the Anthropological Society of Paris, and by the museums of the medical institutions throughout France. England, too, is not behind in this department; and the treasures of the Royal College of Surgeons, of the Anthropological Institute, and of Dr. Barnard Davis's private collection, have been opened to the French authorities. The skeletons of the extinct race of Tasmanians are especially noteworthy. Nor should we omit Sir John Lubbock's contribution of the curious little dried heads of the Macas Indians, in South America. In the matter of Craniometry, there is a wonderful assortment of measuring apparatus, due principally to the ingenuity of Dr. Broca, who so ably presides over the National School of Anthropology which flourishes in Paris, and to one of the most distinguished professors in this school, Dr. Topinard. As to the science of Prehistoric Archaeology, that is so popular a study that we were not surprised to find scores of cases devoted to archaic implements. Flint weapons may be seen from almost every part of the world, but especially from France. Great Britain, however, is but very poorly represented in this department, though in making such an assertion we do not forget the fine series of bronze celts, spear-heads, and swords, exhibited by Dr. John Evans. Commencing with the rudely-chipped flints from the Miocene beds of Thenay, in France, in which the late Abbé Bourgeois fancied he could detect the work of Tertiary man, we pass through a vast series of palaeolithic implements, and reach at last the highly-polished neolithic celts and the delicately-worked arrow-heads which show the mastery of our rude

forefathers in working flint and other varieties of stone. As a matter of course the bone harpoons, the bone needles, and the engraved pieces of bone and antler from the reindeer-caves of France, form highly-attractive objects in the prehistoric collection. A large number of antiquities in stone, bone, and metal are also exhibited in the great collection of the Trocadéro Palace. This series is intended to illustrate the history of art in all ages, and it therefore passes from the crude work of prehistoric times to Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, Roman, Gallo-Roman, and Mediaeval art. Most of the collection thus falls to the study of the historical antiquary, but it should certainly not be ignored by the anthropologist. Nor should he overlook the ethnographic collections in the hemicycle of the Trocadéro, where a great number of interesting objects have been brought together and arrayed geographically. In the great Exhibition itself, in the Champ de Mars, ethnology is very fully represented. Thus the Minister of Public Instruction has set apart one court for the display of objects collected during the prosecution of French voyages of discovery and scientific missions. New Caledonia and the other French colonies exhibit a variety of interesting ethnological objects; while the South American department is especially notable for the fine series of specimens from the Buenos Ayres Museum illustrating the antiquity of man in what is now the Argentine Republic. On the whole it is not too much to say that the collections which now attract the anthropologist to Paris have never been equalled in magnitude and in variety. In connexion with the exhibition, an Anthropological Congress has just been held, and an Ethnological Conference was convened a few weeks ago. M. Topinard is preparing a catalogue of the anthropological collections, which will greatly add to the interest of the exhibition.

Anthropology at the British Association.—At the recent meeting of the Association in Dublin the Department of Anthropology was presided over by Prof. Huxley. Contrary, however, to the usual custom, he delivered no formal address as chairman, but confined himself to some introductory remarks on opening the meeting. In these remarks he referred to the great advance which had been made of late years in our knowledge of the antiquity of man, and of the relation of his organisation to that of the lower animals. In the course of the week a large number of communications were made to the Anthropological Department. Captain Burton described the tribes inhabiting the land of Midian, and also brought forward some flint implements found in Midian and in Egypt. Several committees presented reports of the work which they had carried on during the past year. Thus Prof. Rolleston described his exploration of a bone-cave near Tenby. General Lane Fox, who assisted in the Tenby work, described his examination of Caesar's Camp at Folkestone, and his excavations at Mount Caburn, near Lewes; Mr. Pengelly explained what had been done at Kent's Cave; and Mr. Tiddeman detailed the progress of work at the Victoria Cave, near Settle, in Yorkshire. With reference to the Victoria Cave it is important to remark that the question of the famous bone has at last been disposed of. All who take an interest in cave-hunting know that considerable discussion has been going on for the last two or three years respecting a small fragment of bone which has been described as part of a human fibula; and mainly on the evidence of this bone it has been concluded that man lived in the Craven district before the last glacial period, for the bone in question was found in a deposit which has been regarded as of pre-glacial or at least of interglacial age. To this conclusion, however, considerable objection has been taken, and the character of the bone has been matter of much dispute. Originally regarded as the bone of a small elephant, it was afterwards matched with a human fibula of unusual size and clumsy

build; but recent comparison has upset this determination and shown that the bone corresponds with that of a bear. This last hypothesis was suggested by Prof. Boyd Dawkins and admitted by Prof. Busk; hence the committee feel bound to unreservedly withdraw all arguments which have been based upon this questionable relic. Mr. Tiddeman, however, by no means gives up his opinion that man lived in Yorkshire during interglacial times, and believes that his opinion is supported by the evidence of certain bones which exhibit incisions believed to have been cut by human agency.

Anthropology at the Crystal Palace.—It is to be regretted that visitors to the palace frequently overlook the scientific collections in the technological gallery, which are under the able direction of Dr. David Price, and which include a great number of objects of ethnological and anthropological interest. Quite recently Dr. Price has received from the Fiji islands a number of specimens, which are now exhibited in a separate glass case near to Archdeacon Grey's Chinese court. The Archdeacon's collection, by the way, is itself well worthy of careful study by the ethnologist. The specimens recently added from Polynesia include a number of interesting weapons and implements, and a very fine feasting-bowl, carved in wood inlaid with shell, similar to one which was presented some time ago by Mr. Franks to the Christy collection.

Distribution of Bronze Antiquities in France.—We have received, with the last part of M. Cartailhac's valuable *Matériaux pour l'Histoire primitive de l'Homme*, a copy of the large map of France which M. Ernest Chantre prepared for his grand work on the Bronze Age. This map shows the distribution of prehistoric monuments in France by means of a system of conventional symbols which we trust may eventually come into general use in all countries. Wherever the antiquities belong to the true Bronze Age, the signs are printed in red; while those of a period intermediate between the Stone and Bronze Ages are coloured green, and those of later date forming a transition from the bronze to the iron-using era are tinted blue. It will thus be seen that the character of the monument, or find, is indicated by the shape of the sign used, while the approximate age is marked by the colour in which the symbols are printed. The map, therefore, offers at a glance a great amount of information on archaeological matters, and is of unusual value to the student of prehistoric bronzes.

PHILOLOGY.

THE first volume of *Leipziger Studien zur classischen Philologie*, a continuation of the now ended *Studien zur griechischen und lateinischen Grammatik*, has just appeared under the editorship of Curtius, Lange, Ribbeck, and H. Lipsius. The earlier publication, of which ten volumes have been published, dealt with comparative philology exclusively; the new series takes a wider range and deals with every subject which can fall under the domain of classical philology. It is to be made up of select university dissertations, prize essays, *Habilitationschriften*, &c. The first number contains four articles:—(1) "De Marci Manilii emendandi ratione," by Malvina Becher, a careful essay on the MSS. of Manilius by a young scholar who promises a new edition; (2) "Fasti Hispaniarum provinciarum," by Wetlerius Wildorf; (3) a short paper on the etymology of *Nóστος*, by Curtius; (4) a discussion on the term *ἐπώνυμος ἄρχων*, by Ludwig Lange. The work is to be published twice a year.

T. Macci Plauti Comœdiæ. Recensuit et enarravit Ioannes Ludovicus Ussing. Volumen secundum, Aululariam, Bacchides, Captivos, Curculionem continens. (Hanniae.) The remarks made in the ACADEMY on the first volume of Ussing's Plautus will apply very fairly to the

second. The Preface, in which Dr. Using answers the various and very natural objections which have been expressed against his critical method, seems to us by no means successful as a reply. To abandon Ritschl's method, as Dr. Using avowedly does—we speak strictly of the method, not of Ritschl's *dicta* or emendations in all cases—is very like resting on one's oars in pulling up stream. By doing so a scholar gives up all hope of progress and positive result, and falls back on a merely negative criterion. Not that Dr. Using is able to maintain his point of view with perfect consistency, for he does not refuse to introduce into his text conjectures of his own or of his friends, which are, in many cases at least, as doubtful as those which he rejects. *Εὐ φιλοσοφῆσθαι, φιλοσοφῆσθαι εἰ δὲ μὴ φιλοσοφῆσθαι, φιλοσοφῆσθαι.* While, however, we agree with those critics who have found fault with Dr. Using's mode of dealing with metrical and textual questions as wanting in earnestness and thoroughness, we thank him very heartily for his commentary, in which the readers of Plautus will find much valuable information.

Taalkundige Bijdragen. I. Deel. (Haarlem.) We here welcome the first volume of a new periodical for Netherlandish and general Teutonic philology, which is, to a certain extent, a continuation of its predecessor, the *Taalbode*, both as regards matter and general character, the contributors being also the same, the main difference being that the numbers of the present periodical will not be bound to any fixed period of publication, and will not give reviews. We sincerely hope that the editors may succeed in carrying out the less onerous programme they have now adopted. Such names as Cosijn, Kern, Verdam, and Verwijs ought to secure success to any periodical. Among the contributions the national language and literature take the first place, as might be expected, but they extend over the whole range of Teutonic philology as well. Prof. Kern in "Angelsaksische Kleinigheden" treats of the etymology of a variety of Old-English words: *prass* (which he identifies with the Middle-Netherl. *porse* = "throng") *oferhigian* (in *Béowulf*) *forlegian*, *of-sittan*—*prycan*—*standan*, *foldgræg*, *ealfelo*, and (as relative), *gehðum*; and explains a few corrupt passages in the poetry. Here, as in his other contributions, Prof. Kern's unrivalled command of the details both of Sanskrit and of the older Teutonic languages enables him to throw light on many difficulties which could not be solved without such a combination. Dr. Cosijn treats of the Burgundian runic inscription of Charnay, which he reads *anthfunthi dadin koani*, translating "courage is shown in deeds." Dr. Sijmons gives an interesting sketch of Old-Norse philology, and also treats of various questions of Middle-High-German literature. Phonology is represented by two very interesting notes of Prof. Kern on the pronunciation of *d* and *r* in Dutch. Altogether the new periodical shows a remarkable breadth and variety of contents, and deserves the fullest support both at home and abroad.

Heliand. Hrg. von Eduard Sievers. (Halle: Waisenhaus.) The present edition gives, for the first time, the complete texts of the two MSS. of the great Old-Saxon epic on parallel pages, and thus supplies the complete material for philological and literary investigations of any kind. At the foot of each page the editor gives the passages from the Gospel-harmony of Tatian and the commentaries of Hrabanus, Alcuin, and others, which seem to form the ground-work of the text, and it is highly instructive to observe how closely the poet has followed his authorities, showing, indeed, much less originality than has commonly been attributed to him by literary critics, although this does not diminish our admiration of his lofty and picturesque diction, and the skill with which he has nationalised the foreign subject. An especially valuable feature of the work is the vocabulary of the epic formulae, in which the different expressions for each idea, such as "heaven," "hell," "fight,"

&c., are grouped together and arranged in the alphabetical order of the typical words:—Thus, under "hölle" we find *ubil arbedi, dalu thiustri, diop doäes dalu, &c.*; under "streiten" *fehla giuuirkian, uigsaca frummian, &c.* The constant comparisons with the analogous formulae of the Old English and Old Northern poetry still further increase the value of these lists. Prof. Sievers promises to crown his labours by giving a complete dictionary of all the Old Saxon remains, together with a grammar, thus collecting the materials for linguistic study in the same way as he has here provided for all the wants of literary and textual criticism.

FINE ART.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed June, 1877. Memorandum of Figure Subjects for the Dome and some other Parts of the Building. By Edmund Oldfield. *Further Memorandum.* By the Same. *Third Memorandum.* By the Same.

THE sub-committee appointed last year by the executive committee for the completion of St. Paul's, having adopted the suggestions for lining the dome with mosaic put forward by Mr. Edmund Oldfield in his pamphlet entitled *St. Peter's and St. Paul's*,* have purchased from the executors of the late Mr. Alfred Stevens a sketch design, which had been prepared by him, and which they propose to make the basis of the work. They have also obtained estimates of the cost, and now intend, as a preliminary step, to execute on paper and fix in position a sixth part of the dome lining, the pictures being by Mr. Leighton and Mr. Poynter, and the rest of the work by Mr. Hugh Stannus. The Report named above shows how thoroughly the sub-committee have done their work, and its adoption by the executive committee to the extent of putting up the experimental pictures will, it is to be hoped, put an end to the deadlock which has paralysed their efforts for several years past.

We have some fear that the *scale* of the work, as laid down by Mr. Stevens, will be found too large for good architectural effect, but, as before anything is permanently done, we shall have the opportunity of seeing a portion of it in facsimile and in position, it would be premature to criticise it now. The iconography, however, may be considered independently of the general design, and, indeed, already has been, for the scheme suggested by Mr. Stevens has been entirely given up, and the purpose of Mr. Oldfield's three *Memoranda* is to suggest another in its place. The scheme to be filled up divides the dome into eight vertical sections by means of ribs starting from groups of *Telamones*. At the bottom of each section is a colossal throned figure, and above are two circles to contain pictures, thus giving three rings of eight subjects each, the lowest on the field and the two upper contained in circles of which the topmost are by their position considerably smaller than those beneath them.

Mr. Stevens took his subjects from the Old Testament. Mr. Oldfield gives good reasons for preferring the Book of Revelations, and after two revisions he would now

arrange them as follows:—For the throned figures—in the eastern compartment, St. John writing to the Seven Churches, and in the other seven the "angels" or bishops of the Churches. In the lower and larger circles, beginning at the south and working to the right: south, seven angels with trumpets; south-west, the woman clothed with the sun threatened by the dragon; west, Michael and his angels overcoming the Devil and his angels; north-west, angel gathering grapes, and casting them into the wine-press; north, seven angels with vials; north-east, angel standing on the sun and calling birds of prey to the bodies of those slain by the white horse; east, the dead rising to judgment; south-east, angel pointing out the heavenly city to St. John. For the ring of smaller circles at the top: south, Our Lord in the midst of the seven candlesticks; south-west, Our Lord standing at the door and knocking; west, divine hand holding a book with seven seals; angel crying aloud, and the Lamb advancing; north-west, Christ on a cloud with a sickle, angel below pointing to ripe corn; north, Lamb within aureole, whence a cherub offers a ring to Bride standing below; north-east, Christ on a white horse wearing a red robe; east, Christ on the white throne, before Him the books opened; south-east, within an open portal the Bride, the Spirit as a dove, and the water of life flowing.

We regret very much that we cannot regard this device as satisfactory. Much thought has evidently been given to it, and regarded from a late mediaeval point of view it is no doubt *edifying*. But, as a whole, it is artistically pointless, and some of the subjects are such as even Mr. Leighton and Mr. Poynter will not easily prevent from becoming grotesque. The arguments which Mr. Oldfield puts forward on pages 5 and 6 of his first *Memorandum* against Mr. Stevens's subjects may easily be read as a condemnation of his own. The painting of a dome like this requires not a "cycle of subjects," however ingeniously selected, but an iconographic unity. We have sixteen pictures, which, although, as Mr. Oldfield says, they intellectually form parts of one great whole, are aesthetically as independent of one another as if there was no connexion between them; and, at the top, close together, where they must nearly always all be seen at the same time, are no less than five representations of our Lord in His human form. Now, surely in a work of art aesthetic is quite as important as intellectual unity. We will venture to suggest a scheme which aims at both.

We will keep to the skeleton laid down by Mr. Stevens, and follow Mr. Oldfield in taking our subject from Apocalypse; but, instead of making an epitome of the whole book, we take one scene only—such a one, however, as artists like Messrs. Leighton and Poynter will make as full of varied interest as if it were twenty. Let the idea of the whole dome be to represent the Second Advent—our Lord coming in great power and glory to claim His kingdom on earth. The central figure will be that of our Lord seated in majesty, occupying the large circle on the east side of the dome. This figure should be something, but not much, larger

* Reviewed in the ACADEMY, June 30, 1877.

than the rest, and the circle something more richly treated, but not differing from the others enough to interfere with the architectural symmetry. The six large circles on the north and south sides should have the twelve apostles, two in each, seated on thrones to judge the twelve tribes of Israel. And the last circle on the west side may contain the Blessed Virgin as the chief witness of the Incarnation. The eight smaller circles near the top will hold the four-and-twenty elders seated three in each. And, instead of unmeaning *Telamones*, let the figures on the ribs be angels, some blowing the trumpet, and others bearing aloft the cross, "the sign of the Son of Man," and the other instruments of the Passion, now become glorious trophies of victory. Historical or quasi-historical subjects would be quite out of place for the throned personages at the springing of the dome. We propose that they should be stately allegorical figures representing Virtues: say, east, Charity; south-east, Justice; south, Fortitude; south-west, Humility; west, Faith; north-west, Obedience; north, Temperance; north-east, Mercy.

To carry on the same idea to the lower parts of the dome, as Mr. Oldfield also proposes to do with his, on the plain wall of the tambour there might be a frieze or band representing a great multitude of the saints of all ages, from righteous Abel to John Keble and Bishop Pattison, welcoming the coming of the Lord. And lower still, below the great cornice, might be another like band going across the spandrels, which would architecturally be a better treatment of them than either to fill them with colossal figures, as has been done with two of them, or with large medallions, as has been proposed. This lowest band might represent the Church still on earth in the persons of the present dean and chapter and the executive committee, and others connected with the work, not forgetting the artists themselves. Why should we be afraid to include contemporary history? The great masters of time past feared not to do so, to the great increase of the historical interest of their works.

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE.

MEDALLIC HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BY LOUBAT AND JACQUEMART.

The Medallion History of the United States of America, 1776-1876, a work recently described, and with justice, in the "Notes on Art" in the ACADEMY as "magnificent," did not come out, as you have been informed, at Paris, but at New York. It was published at the expense of the author, T. F. Loubat, a member of the New York Historical Society. It consists of two volumes, one containing the historical and descriptive text, printed by Francis Hart and Co. of New York, on "laid" paper specially manufactured by Blanchet Brothers and Kleber, of Rives (France); the other containing 170 engravings, by Jules Jacquemart, and printed at Paris by A. Salmon. It is dedicated to Mr. Elihu A. Washburne, in grateful remembrance of the help given to his fellow countrymen by that worthy plenipotentiary, specially during the siege of Paris.

The work is so well got up that the severest critic can find nothing to blame; the goodness and whiteness of the paper, the width of the margin, the uniform darkness of the ink on every page, the variety of the type, all combine to do

honour to the editor and the printer. After the Introduction, which is devoted to a plan of the work and to general remarks, follows the table of contents, and then a detailed description of the medals.

"The medals number eighty-six in all, most of which were struck by order of Congress in honour of citizens of the United States. Seventeen belong to the period of the Revolution, twenty-seven to the war of 1815-1825, four to the Mexican War, and two to the Civil War. Only five were voted to foreigners: one in 1779, to Lieutenant Colonel de Fleury, a French gentleman, in the Continental Army, for gallant conduct at Stony Point; another in 1858, to Dr. Frederick Rose, an assistant surgeon in the British Navy, for kindness and humanity to sick seamen upon one of the American men of war; and the others in 1866, to three foreign merchant captains, Messrs. Creighton, Low, and Stouffer, who, in December 1853, went to the aid of the steamer *San Francisco*, thereby 'rescuing about five hundred Americans.'"

But it is not within my province to criticise the text. I only claim the right to praise the exquisite skill with which these medals have been engraved by M. Jules Jacquemart. Several of them, designed at the close of the last century by Dupré and Duvivier, are stamped with that intense and life-like beauty which characterises our French works at present. But those which follow, those above all of our own time, are so inferior in composition, in drawing, in general effect, in the succession of the designs, that the engraver must have been more than once discouraged. Nevertheless, neither his eye nor his hand is ever at fault—a phenomenon only to be explained by the fact that modern art is permeated by a feeling for accuracy of which artists themselves are not conscious. It is certain that an early engraver, even if endowed with the same aptness for accuracy as M. Jules Jacquemart, would have tried, notwithstanding this, to correct the errors in drawing or in effect in the medals before him, and, above all, to "ennoble" the types. But the present generation, whose judgment has been corrected by photography, accept the positive conditions of an historical document as faithfully as a doctor accepts the hump of a hunchback when he is making an anatomical demonstration. Although it appears to be triumphant in France, and is trying to infiltrate into England, Academical teaching is destined to a speedy end. The worship of truth shines out in these plates of M. Jacquemart's in these profiles devoid of all heroic or theatrical expression, but where firmness, shrewdness, and virtue are visible beneath shaggy eyebrows and mutton-chop whiskers. Washington, by Duvivier, with his aquiline nose and his open forehead, is superb. Duvivier's marvellous and scientific delicacy of cutting is especially apparent in the reverses. One wants a magnifying glass to see clearly what he traced with ease—regiments routed in some celebrated battle; the symbols of toil and of peace; the striking or simple figures in ancient costume, or dressed after modern fashion according to the nature of the device. Jules Jacquemart's work, which is increasing in consequence of this recent and learned product, will take a high place in the history of contemporary French art. I had the honour, fifteen years ago, of writing to the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* the first lines which drew the attention of connoisseurs of engraving to this faithful and brilliant talent; and I trust that some day I shall describe to you his reception as a member of the Institute. It is an honour for France that he has been chosen to execute this medallion work. Provisionally, the united juries of the Beaux-Arts have just officially recognised his merits by granting him a grand medal of honour.

For some years past Jules Jacquemart, who had somewhat overtaxed his strength, has been relaxing his mind by painting in water-colours. The sketches he has exhibited this year, taken in the neighbourhood of Mentone, are very remarkable.

PH. BURTY.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON ARTISTIC RIGHTS.

A CONGRESS is to be held in Paris, from September 18 to 21, for the purpose of considering the much-disputed subject of artistic rights. The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following programme of the questions to be discussed:—

1. What is the nature of the artist's right over his works, whether he be painter, sculptor, architect, engraver, musician, or dramatic composer?
 2. Ought the duration of this right to be limited?
 3. Ought the author of a work of art to be subjected to any formality in order to assure the protection of his rights?
 4. Should an injury done to the author's rights over his work be considered as a punishable offence?
 5. Should counterfeiting be prosecuted by public authority or only by the party injured?
 6. Ought the reproduction of a work by industry to be classed with counterfeiting?
 7. Does the unconditional acquisition of a work give the acquirer the right to reproduce it in any way whatever?
 8. In what manner can this right be exercised, either by the artist himself or the person to whom he has granted it?
 9. If the right of reproduction remains with the artist can he make use of a similar process which may depreciate the original work, or shall he be obliged to make it known by some particular mark that the similar work is only a reproduction?
 10. What would be the best means to adopt to suppress the placing of false signatures on works of art?
 11. The protection of works of art by means of international conventions, and the suppression of duties, and of international registration in countries where these formalities still exist.
 12. Would it be likely to be advantageous to artists to form a society like the Society of Men of Letters?
 13. Would it be desirable to create among artists international associations, either with the view of establishing uniform legislation or for the purpose of protecting artists in all countries?
- These are the chief questions which will be submitted to the Congress next month, though others will probably arise during its deliberations, for the complications of this subject are interminable.

The need for more comprehensive legislation was sufficiently demonstrated a few weeks ago in the French law-courts, when an action was brought against the well-known firm of Goupil by the present representatives of the painters Ary Scheffer, Horace Vernet, and Paul Delaroche, who affirmed that they alone had the right, at the expiration of their contracts, to reproduce the works of these masters, with the exception of those ceded to the State and placed in the national museums. Judgment, however, was given against them, it being ruled that laws made in the interest of the authors and their children were not meant to extend to the profit of their future representatives, and that the duration of contracts was limited to the period assigned by the legislation in force at the time when the contracts were made.

In the interests of the public it is to be hoped that the International Congress will take the same common-sense view of the subject, for if an artist's descendants were to be permitted without limit of time to retain a right over his work, we might bid farewell to all the cheap reproductions of great works that have done so much towards educating the popular taste in late years.

MR. RASSAM'S ASSYRIAN TREASURES.

MR. RASSAM has again made a most successful expedition to Assyria, with which we have every reason to be satisfied.

The more remarkable of these antiquities, notably the two bronze frames described in the ACADEMY last week, come from a mound called Balawat, hitherto unknown as the site of an ancient city. The mound is almost rectangular in shape, lying with two of the corners pointing

almost north and south. In the western half of the mound are four stone monuments, forming, in relation to each other, an irregular square; and it was here that two large bronze monuments, were discovered. There were originally four, but those lying to the south and west have been carried away, perhaps in ancient times; the other two were found by Mr. Rassam where they had fallen, the large one at the east, and the smaller one at the north corner of the square.

On the north-eastern edge of the mound of Balawat Mr. Rassam discovered a temple, which we will presently describe. To the south of this temple is a deep well, in which Mr. Rassam did not find bottom at a depth of twenty-five feet. The difficulty of excavating this mound was very great, for the whole is covered with Moslem tombs, and it is very difficult to get permission to dig.

The two monuments, when first discovered, were quite perfect, and while lying on the ground Mr. Rassam made a plan of the elevation of the larger one. They had to be allowed, however, to lie where found (until permission was obtained to remove them) in order not to disturb the tombs; and as they lay there, portions of the larger one were taken away, and the heat of the sun drying the earth caused them to split in every direction. In consequence of this it will be almost impossible to restore them completely.

It is not easy, at present, to give a perfect description of the scenes pictured on the arms of the large frame, the oxidation of the copper making the figures very indistinct, and the characters quite illegible; but four pieces of the arms which were cleaned by Mr. Rassam give some idea of the beauty of the monument when first set up in its place at Balawat.

The largest piece gives in each band a portion of a procession of chariots and soldiers. In the first chariot-group the horses are led, and go, consequently, at a walking pace; in the chariot, besides the charioteer, is a man holding a standard, the whole being similar to what we see on the sculptures. An archer follows, then a chariot group similar to the former one, in which the horses are not led, then two archers. Behind this procession is the plan of a circular building, divided into four apartments. Similar erections are also found on the sculptures. In the rear of the whole is seen water, on which is a two-oared boat, and on an island in the water a large castle, with turrets, &c. Birds are flying overhead. The second band represents two chariot-groups similar to those already described. No inscription accompanies these scenes.

Another arm contains in the upper band three chariot-groups similar to those described above, except that the first chariot contains only the charioteer. In the second band the procession is very different: first go two archers carrying spears, then a eunuch leading a richly-caparisoned horse on which the king is seated. Two eunuchs follow, then two archers with shields, then two led chariot-groups as described above. The whole procession is marching beside a river. The inscription accompanying this reads:—"From the river Tigris I descend, victims [I sacrifice]." The wanting portions evidently showed the sacrifice of the victims.

The next is very difficult to describe, as it is not very evident what some parts of the upper band of chased work are intended to represent. Three men, perhaps soldiers, are seen amusing themselves in some way, while a eunuch, standing on a low stool, appears to be giving them orders; behind the eunuch is an archer. Then we see three soldiers holding down, by a cord attached to each leg, a bullock. The animal lies on its back, and another soldier is in the act of slaughtering it. Behind this group a soldier is leading a sheep to be slaughtered. The second band represents three men bathing (?) in bays cut for the purpose on the shore of a river. Two men are engraving an image of the king in stone. Then are seen

three men leading a calf and a sheep. The inscription above reads:—"... to the gods I sacrificed (?), an image of my Majesty I caused to set up."

The last piece contains in the upper band soldiers casting offerings into the sea, which is full of creatures of which it is difficult to determine the exact species. Behind them stands an image of the king—a representation of a monolith sculptured in low relief. Then are to be seen two standards, emblems, perhaps, of the god Assur; they are fitted with legs terminating, after the usual Assyrian fashion, in lions' paws, so that they stand upright. Then a three-legged table covered with a cloth, the legs terminating in oxen's hoofs. Then comes an unknown object, a sort of pillar with a conical top, followed by a tall table on long crossed legs, just the size for the vessel placed on its top, which seems to be hollowed out to receive it. Before this table stand the king and two eunuchs, one beside, the other behind, the king. The king is pouring out a libation, while the eunuchs hold in their hands grapes and other offerings. The inscription above reads "Offerings (?) into the sea [I caused to cast]." The second band of chased work contains two chariot-groups, similar to those described above, except that in the second chariot there is a eunuch besides the charioteer. Two archers follow the second chariot, and behind them is the plan of a circular edifice with turrets. This edifice is evidently the stable, there being a horse within it. Over the first chariot-group may be read "the city of Suguni." The name of this city is not to be found elsewhere in Assuro-natsir-Abal's inscriptions.

The smaller monument is exactly like the larger in shape. The arms are on one side only, are narrower, and contain on each only one band of chased work.

As before stated, on the north-eastern side of the mound of Balawat are the ruins of the temple of the city, parallel with the edge of the mound. The altar lies at the north-west end of the temple, the entrance to which Mr. Rassam found on its north-eastern side. Steps lead up to the altar, upon which Mr. Rassam found an inscribed stone tablet, the inscription on which is illegible in consequence of the great heat to which it was subjected in the burning of the temple. Near the entrance was found a stone coffer containing two other stone tablets, each bearing the same inscription with some slight variations. One of these tablets (which are perfect, as they completely escaped the fire) is unique in having the words marked off with a dividing-line.

The inscription which these tablets contain belongs to the reign of Assuro-natsir-Abal, and the substance of it is contained in the standard inscription of that king. The latter part of the inscription, however, is different from the standard inscription, as it mentions the erection of the doors overlaid with copper, evidently referring to the copper monuments already described. It is supposed, therefore, that these monuments were really doors, or rather turnstiles, and the pivots found near the spot where the monuments lay seem to favour this view.

In a future article I shall hope to describe the cylinder, tablets, and other objects found at Kouyunjik and Nimroud.

THEO. G. PINCHES.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE Council of the Holbein Society announce that, through the kindness of the trustees of the British Museum, they have in preparation a facsimile of the block-book known as the *Ars Moriendi*, printed circa 1450.

DR. FRÄNKEL, the editor of the *Archäologische Zeitung* of Berlin, has found that the fragment of a bronze label inscribed ΕΞΙΟΝ.ΝΑΥ.ΜΑΧΙΑΙ:ΝΙΚΕΣΑΝΤΕΣ:Α discovered at Dodona by M. Carapanos, and published in his

recent work (*Dodone et ses Ruines*, pl. 26, No. 2), is clearly the consecutive part of the label of which the Berlin Museum possesses the beginning, ΑΘΕΝΑΙΟΙ:ΑΠΟΡΕΛΟΝ. Together they then read 'Αθηναίοι ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου ναυμαχίᾳ νικῆσαντες ἀνέθεσαν'. This tablet consists of a narrow strip of bronze which originally could not have been less than thirteen inches in length, and had evidently been attached to some work of art dedicated at Dodona by the Athenians in commemoration of a naval victory over the Peloponnesians. The form of the letters, together with the punctuation, leaves no doubt of the inscription belonging to the fifth century B.C., and more or less near to 460 B.C., from which year the list still exists of Athenians who fell in war in Cyprus, Egypt, Phoenicia, at Haliëis, Egina, and Megara. Within the period prescribed by the palaeography Dr. Fränkel finds recorded only the naval engagements at Kekryphaleia, and immediately afterwards at Egina, the latter of which was a most famous victory and worthy of a dedication at Dodona. This was in the year 460 B.C. (Thucydides, i., 105). If Dr. Fränkel, then, is right, as to all appearance he is, in connecting the bronze tablet of Dodona with these memorable engagements, we have thus one more addition to the class of antiquities which, from the unimpeachable authority of the tale they tell, are looked on with intense admiration by everyone interested in the events of classical history. It should be added that the Berlin fragment is known to have been found at Dodona.

M. OLERMONT-GANNEAU has made a communication to the Académie des Inscriptions of Paris with reference to one of the silver bowls found at Praeneste (Palestrina) in 1875, and since then engraved in the *Monumenti d. Inst. Arch. Rom.* (x., pl. 31), to accompany an article in the *Annali* of the same institute by M. Helbig, dealing with the whole question of the evidence as to the Phoenician origin of this class of objects. To begin with, it is not a little strange that M. Ganneau should go out of his way to use harsh language about the insufficiency of the description of this particular vase given by Helbig, whose purpose had nothing to do with the explanation of the subjects, and required only a description clear enough for identification. But when we have said this in defence of Helbig, who at the present moment is by far the greatest authority on such questions, we are glad to welcome M. Ganneau's interesting explanation, according to which, what at first sight would seem to be a series of adventures in the chase engaged in by a considerable number of persons, now becomes a series of different stages in one day's hunt, in which stages the same persons are repeated. M. Ganneau does not point out—but it is a fact nevertheless—that the same principle of composition is known in Greek art; as, for instance, in the preliminary battle, attack, and capture of a walled city on one of the friezes of the Nereid monument from Xanthos in Lycia, but probably the true home of this method of arrangement is to be found in Assyria.

AN Ecclesiastical Art Exhibition will be held at Sheffield during the meeting of the Church Congress, in a large building especially taken for the purpose. In addition, there will be a Loan Collection held in a villa adjoining, and space will be set apart there for the display of architects' drawings; the two latter departments will be under the control of a special committee.

THE Royal Maximilianum Gallery in Munich has at last been opened to the public, after having excited curiosity for some years. It is decorated with large historical paintings by modern German artists, illustrating not the history of Germany alone but the wider history of the world. Thus we find among the subjects represented:—Queen Elizabeth reviewing her troops before the Spanish Armada, by Ferdinand Piloty; Peter the Great founding St. Petersburg, by Kotzebue;

Washington forcing Lord Cornwallis to deliver up the fortress of Yorktown, by Eugen Hess; the Taking of Jerusalem under Godfrey de Bouillon, by Karl von Piloty; Luther at the Diet of Worms, by Julius Schnorr. One smaller *saal* contains two of the best, perhaps, of these paintings—namely, *The Fall of Man*, by A. Cabanel, the French painter, and *Mahomed's Entrance into Mecca, and Destruction of the Kaaba*, by Andreas Müller. The Royal Maximilianum, at the end of the Maximilian Strasse, is an institution for students entering the Government service, and these grand new paintings are intended, no doubt, to have an educational value. They have just been photographed by the well-known firm of Haufstängel in Munich. Besides the paintings a series of twelve colossal marble statues of the most distinguished men of all times, executed by Peter Schöy, in Rome, form part of the new adornment.

THE city of Paris has voted the sum of 60,000 fr. for the purchase of works at the Salon, and possibly of some from the Universal Exhibition.

THERE was given in *L'Art* last week a large etching of the richly ornamented vase which Gustave Doré has contributed to the Universal Exhibition. Like all this artist's works it is thoroughly original in design, being intended probably as an example of how far pictorial effect may be carried out in plastic material. Unfortunately the form of the vase itself is not graceful, and though the countless figures in high relief that tumble about it give it a luxuriant and picturesque beauty, they cannot hide this fundamental defect. The base also has no relation to the body of the vase.

THE ceremony of prize-giving at the new Vienna Academy took place last month. The gold medal for painting was taken by Herr Csebray, the Grindel prize for general proficiency by Herr Koloman Deutsch, and several other of the most important prizes for special subjects in painting were won by Hungarian students. In sculpture, on the contrary, the Vienna artists took the lead, and in architecture a Turk carried off one of the prizes.

DR. ALFRED WOLTMAN, the learned biographer of Holbein, has lately been appointed Professor in the University of Strassburg. He hopes to give a course of lectures on art-history there during the forthcoming winter. Readers of his *Tour through Alsace* will remember the interesting history he gave of Strassburg and its cathedral.

THE eminent French architect M. Viollet-le-Duc is still continuing in *L'Art* his exhaustive treatise on the buildings of the Universal Exhibition. His work, indeed, may almost be said to take a critical survey of all modern modes of building, and will, doubtless, be found of great service to students of architecture.

THE first *grand prix de Rome* for painting was awarded, after considerable hesitation as to the merits of three among the candidates, to M. F. Schommer. The subject given for competition was Augustus opening the tomb of Alexander and placing a golden crown on the skull within. The first *prix* for sculpture was awarded to M. E. Grasset, and that for architecture to M. Laloux.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"Two of Gavin Hamilton's most important works were a *Daniel in the Lions' Den*, in the Duke of Hamilton's collection, and a companion picture, but on a much more congenial subject—viz., *The Reconciliation of Paris and Helen*. This picture, which has additional interest from the fact that most of the figures re-appear in the frescoes painted by Hamilton in the Villa Borghese at Rome, was in the collection of the late Mr. Trotter, of Dreghora, N.B., and may now be seen in Edinburgh at No. 11 Melville Street."

MUSIC.

THE Directors of the Glasgow Orchestral Concerts have sustained a misfortune in failing to secure the services of Dr. Hans von Bülow as conductor

for the ensuing season. The German musician succeeded in materially raising the artistic excellence of the performances, and for the first time in the history of the undertaking the series of concerts given last season resulted in a pecuniary success. It is to be hoped that the efforts to secure a worthy successor will meet with due reward.

MR. E. PROUT is engaged upon a new cantata expressly for performance by the Borough of Hackney Choral Association. The libretto has been furnished by Mr. Grist, the subject being taken from Charles Kingsley's novel *Hereward*. The work will consist of twenty-one numbers, and will occupy an entire evening in performance.

THE organ recitals given on the fine instrument erected by M. Cavallé-Coll in the Trocadéro Hall, Paris, are attracting very large audiences. The programmes of the French organists are very miscellaneous in character, and the only foreigner who as yet has appeared, M. S. de Lange, a native of Holland, was blamed in some quarters for the classical severity of his selection, as being unsuited to Parisian tastes. It is greatly to be desired that some representative organists from this country may be heard in the course of the season.

M. SAINT-SAËNS has just completed an opera entitled *Etienne Marcel*. It will be produced at Lyons in the course of next season.

A PROJECT will shortly be submitted to the French Chamber of Deputies having for its object the encouragement of musicians to compose symphonic and choral works, existing subventions being directed chiefly in favour of dramatic music. It is proposed to devote a sum of 80,000 francs for the purpose of giving six grand concerts at which unpublished works by living composers will alone be performed. Thirteen medals will be given, the value of which may be received in money if desired. There will be one medal worth 2,000 francs, two of 1,000 francs, four of 500 francs, and six of 200 francs each.

HEINRICH HOFMANN's new opera, *Aennchen von Tharau*, will be produced at Hamburg about the end of October, and will be afterwards given at Dresden and Cologne.

ACCORDING to the *Musikalisches Wochenblatt*, Herr Kiel's oratorio *Christus* will be performed in London next season.

AMONG recently deceased musicians we notice the name of Friedrich Kuhlau, a violoncello virtuoso of Copenhagen, and a relation of the well-known composer of the same name.

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